Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

VOL. LIX. FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1844. NO. 44.

PITTSBURGH—JULY 12, 1844.

THE GLORIOUS FIRST WARD.—The call published in another column gives an earnest of what the indomitable Antimasons and Whigs of the First Ward will do at the approaching elections. The call is signed by *three hundred and fourteen names!* The whole Antimasonic and Whig vote in that Ward at last fall election, was only 239—and the whole vote of the Ward for all parties was only 417; of which the Locofocos had 193. This shows the great changes which are taking place in favor of the tariff candidates. The Free-Trader of Tennessee can't come it over the tariff men of the glorious First Ward. We hope to hear from the third and fourth wards shortly. What is Allegheny doing. Let us hear.

P. S.—The North Ward has just come in, with a call signed by 200 voters. Two Hundred majority is promised in that Ward. The cause goes bravely on. Let it speed.

☞Philadelphia is now presented in a singular position to the gaze of an astonished world. After the military had been called out, and had actually fired at, and fought with the mob for nearly 2 days we find them leaving the ground, brokendown, disheartened, dismayed, defeated, and the mob retaining undisputed possession of the field! Will the military ever be called out again for such a purpose! We should think not. It is due to the Native American Party, to say, that the Ledger asserts that the Native Americans had no part in the late riots, but used efforts to suppress them. The rioters were of that class that love riots for the sake of riots. The same class which burned Pennsylvania Hall, and for conniving at which the Philadelphians now so severely suffer.

The Philadelphia Riots.

We regretted to see in the Post, yesterday, a letter from Philadelphia, pretending to give an account of the riots, reflecting on a large part of the community. In taking *our* extracts from Philadelphia papers, in relation to the riots, we have carefully avoided, as far as possible, to copy anything from Native American papers, or from those papers which have taken part with them. We have generally copied from the United States Gazette, the editor of which is a Catholic, but whose accounts we believe in the main to be impartial. Our object was to give no occasion for excitement or improper feeling in this community by drawing invidious distinctions.

The letter in the Post's says, that arms were placed in the Catholic church by the "authorities;" leaving it to be inferred that the civil or military authorities of the city had placed them there. This is an attempt to throw the blame off the heads of those who really placed the arms in the church, and, by so doing gave rise to all the disturbances. This letter also speaks in the most contemptuous manner of the friends of the free circulation of the Bible and the Native Americans, or the mob under that name, are termed the "Bible Champions," "defenders of the Bible," &c. "The defenders *par excellence* of the Holy Bible, thereupon procured two pieces of cannon," &c. "The company (Hibernia Greens) gave way under the assaults of the mob, and two of them were soon sacrificed to *appease the vengeance of the Bible Champions*," &c. Such is some of the language used. That it will meet with the approbation of our peaceable Catholic citizens, any more than the Protestants, we cannot believe.

All our exchange papers, which give the origin of the riots at all, refer it to the taking of arms into the Catholic Church of St. Philip de Neri, *not* by the "authorities" of the city, but by the Catholics themselves. This was the origin of all the excitement, as will appear by the following extracts;

The Philadelphia Forum says:

"There were rumors in Southwark early on Friday morning of a large quantity of arms having been taken into the church of Saint Philip de Neri during the afternoon; a number of persons soon collected, and the gathering, after dark, increased to thousands."

The North American says:

"The immediate cause of this disturbance was the discovery of a quantity of arms in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Philip's—eighty stand of which were taken there in open day."

The Philadelphia Gazette states that at first 12 unloaded muskets were found and removed, and adds:

"The crowd was unsatisfied, and one or two persons proposed forming a force of fifty men to protect the church. This proposition was not at first acceded to; but at length a further examination of the church was demanded, and *seventy-five new muskets* were found in one of the rooms, a part of which *were heavily loaded*.

The correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, says:

"The circumstances which led to this new ebullition are briefly these:—On Friday last two furniture cars were observed to drive up to the front of the Catholic Church of St. Philip de Neri, on Queen street, near Second, in Southwark. From these cars boxes of muskets were taken and carried into the Church, which being observed by many persons depositions were made before one of the magistrates of the district, and a large crowd gathered on Queen street impatiently and vehemently demanding that the muskets be given up. The matter was finally settled by Mr. Wright B. Ardis, one of the wounded Native Americans in the former riots, taking with him twenty men from the crowd and searching the Church, &c."

The Philadelphia Sun has the following statement:

"It appears that several days ago William H. Dunn, a brother of the Priest, waited upon General Patterson to get a request from him to Governor Porter, to obtain 25 muskets from the State Arsenal. The General acquiesced, and Mr. Dunn proceeded to Harrisburg and waited upon His Excellency in person—and after a short time obtained the desired order, and returned to this city. This was kept a secret, and hence the surprise which it caused, when the people learned that a military company had been regularly drafted for the express purpose of guarding that Church, although there was not the least disposition shown on the part of any body to molest it in any shape or form whatever. Wm. H. Dunn was elected captain of said company, and on Saturday afternoon Gen. Hubbell learning that he was an *unnaturalized Irishman*, proceeded to his house, in company with Dr. Bratford, and demanded his papers—these were given up, and of course the company was disband.

In consequence of the great crowd which had congregated, because of the warlike demonstrations on the part of the Priest, the Methodists worshipping in a little building in Second street, above Queen, had to suspend their meetings, and business in general in the neighborhood had come to a stand on Saturday night."

Then follows a statement of the riots.

The Philadelphia Sentinel, which is opposed to the Native Americans says:

"A further examination was demanded, which resulted in finding seventy-five new muskets, in one of the rooms, a number of which were heavily loaded. Mr. Wright Ardis and the Sheriff were the persons who examined the church, with a posse.—In another room several members of the congregation were found and with them the Rev. Mr. Dunn, who officiated at that church. Some of these were said to have been armed."

The correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"The conduct of the Priest, Rev. J. P. Dunn, has been of the most censurable character, and vindictive is the feeling toward him. All the present excitement may, without the fear of truthful contradiction, be laid to his account.

Now, from all these statements, who does not see that the immediate cause of the riots was the collection of loaded muskets in a Catholic Church.—It may be said that no law was broken by so doing. This may be the case, or it may not be—we pretend not to say, but any person of sense could have foreseen the consequences in the then excited state of the public mind. If no muskets or other arms, had been taken to the Church, or hostile demonstrations made, there is not the slightest probability that the subsequent scenes would have taken place.

We give these extracts to show the falsity of the statements made by the letter of the Post. Had there been no attempt by that paper to create a false impression, there would have been no necessity for their publication.

The Awful Scenes in Philadelphia.

In our paper of yesterday, we brought down these awful scenes to Monday noon. By the United States Gazette of Tuesday morning, we have the agreeable intelligence that quiet is in a great measure restored. This was brought about by the removal of the military from the scene of the disturbance. The Gazette says:

It was apparent at an early hour on Monday, that the mob had possession of a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and their threats were of the most fearful character, a spirit of determined resistance to the constituted authorites was every where evidenced and energetic measures were taken by them to procure canon, in order to attack the Military, who were doomed by them to certain destruction, unless they quitted the District, and gave it up to the charge of the civil authorities.

About ten o'clock, an exceedingly large meeting—certainly not less than five or six thousand people—was organized at the lower end of Wharton Market, and resolutions were passed in favor of the vacation of the District by the Military. Meantime, the Aldermen of the District had united in the expression of a similar desire, in writing, addressed to the Sheriff. The Commissioners also met, and resolved to address the Sheriff, and state to him that in their opinion, the peace of the District would be promoted by a substitution of the Peace Police of the Sheriff for the Military.—An enquiry was made whether the District could preserve the property, without the Military. And an answer was received, stating the convictions of the writers, that the property would be entirely safe in the hands of the Peace Police and the District Police.

An interview was had between the Sheriff, Aldermen Palmer and Sanders, and Judges King and Jones, by which it was determined to accede to this request, and that the Sheriff would be justifiable in acceding, under the circumstances.

Aldermen Sanders and Palmer immediately after this decision started down to the church in a carriage, but the news of the determination of the civil authorities reached the church before them, and the military took up their line of march to the arsenal, and when the Aldermen reached the church they found it in possession of a self appointed body of citizens.

The aldermen assisted by Mr. Grover, Mr. Penrose Ash, and other popular citizens, immediately commenced the organization of an effective peace police; and this had been effected, and all was quiet as early as three o'clock in the afternoon.

It is impossible to say, but for this movement, what might have been the consequences. It is certain that a war of extermination was meant to have been waged upon the military. No less than three thousand people (we really believe) were under arms in the district. They had, beyond doubt, at least six cannons; and there was not a store in the district from which all the ammunition had not been purchased during the morning.

An express also left the city early yesterday morning for Washington to request permission of the President to call out the U. S. Troops. The flying artillery, Capt. Ringgold, now at Fort McHenry, and the U. S. troops at Fort Mifflin have been called upon to come to the assistance of the authorities.

Governor Porter arrived in the city by the afternoon line from Harrisburgh.

We have thus given a hasty sketch of the proceedings of the day. Queen street from Second to Third street presents a melancholy spectacle. The windows of the buildings shattered by the heavy concussions of the guns, and the doors and shutters riddled or torn with grape shot.

Capt. R. K. Scott, of the Cadwalader Grays is pronounced to be out of danger. The ball was extracted yesterday morning and found to have lodged inside of his left shoulder and not in his spine as previously reported.

Several balls passed through General Cadwalader's coat, but did not injure him in the least. It is said that at least ten bullet holes are torn in his uniform. His escape is wonderful, for he was constantly in dangerous positions, notwithstanding the fearful threats of vengeance upon him by the mob. A gallows was actually erected at Wharton market for the purpose of hanging him if he should be taken.

The Mormon Troubles.

The latest accounts from the seat of the Mormon difficulties, is by a letter from Quincy dated Sunday evening, June 30. The Governor has made his head quarters at Quincy. From this latter we take an extract:

Up to the hour of this writing, (3 P. M.) every thing was quiet at Nauvoo and Carthage so far as the Governor has learned by express, the last of which reached here about one hour since. I state emphatically to you, not only from personal observation, but from numerous communications made to the Governor from discreet and prudent men, that there is not the remotest apprehension of an attack from the Mormons upon the citizens at the present time. They are a subdued people, aware, at last, of their weakness in a contest against the citizens' and satisfied that their conduct has brought upon them the prejudices of all classes, sects and parties in the community. They are begging for mercy, and will not strike a blow unless first charged upon by the citizens. In the event of being attacked, they will fight as long as a single man of them is left capable of pulling a trigger. This morning, Capt Singleton, Major Fellows, General Hinman and Capt. A. Jonas arrived here—the three former from the seat of war, the latter from Columbus. Messrs. Singleton, Fellows and Hinman report that there were two thousand militia collected at Carthage, a portion of whom were for marching upon Nauvoo and exterminating its inhabitants. They further reported that certain persons were busily employed in exciting the passions and prejudices of the militia, by the circulation of the most exaggerated stories among them, with a view to prevail upon them to aid in robbing the Mormons and driving them beyond the limits of the State.—That great fears are entertained they would be successful, provided a sufficient force could be collected. To maintain the peace and security of the people, and to suppress anything like a mob, whether emanating from the Mormons or the citizens, the Governor despatched Major Fellows, G. W. Hinman and Captain Jonas, to Warsaw and Nauvoo, with instructions to reconnoitre at both places and ascertain whether any design existed among any portions of the citizens at either place, to commit violence upon their respective adversaries' persons or property; if so, to cause all such persons to be arrested and put under guard until further orders.

Taylor, the editor of the Nauvoo Neighbor, it is supposed cannot survive. Dr. Singleton, who left Carthage yesterday morning, informs me that, in his opinion, one of his lungs was perforated by a ball, and that he was wounded in the fleshy part of the thigh with some four or five other balls. The burial of the two Smiths took place at Nauvoo yesterday evening, without creating any excitement or turbulent appearance whatever among the Mormons. The truth is, no one so far as my observation extends, regrets, in the least, the death of these two bad, unprincipled, dangerous men. It is only the manner in which they met their death that has created excitement.—My own opinion is, that now the ringleaders are out of the way, much of the delusion that, *by their imposition*, has clouded the minds of the mass of the populace comprising the community at Nauvoo, will become dissipated, and hereafter they will become, to a great extent a peaceable and law abiding people. It does seem to me that all the lessons that have been taught them in Ohio, Missouri, as well as Illinois, cannot be in vain, and that, profiting by this last visitation upon them, they will hereafter conduct themselves as other citizens.

The Quincy troops returned this morning (July 1st) from Warsaw, and have been dismissed. All is now tranquility, and will, in my opinion, remain so.

BEAVER COUNTY.—The Democratic Whigs of Beaver have held their county convention, and nominated the following ticket:

For Congress, John Dickey; (*subject to the decision of the Conference.*) Senator, Robert Darragh, (*subject to the decision of the Conference.*) Assembly: Thomas Nicholson, John T. Cunningham; Commissioner: Samuel Hamilton, 3 years, Wm. Carothers, 2 years; Auditor Wm. F. Davidson; Trustees: Atlas E. Lacock, Hiram S. Stow.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS—ALL QUIET!

By the Baltimore American of Wednesday, we have news from Philadelphia up to 4 o'clock of Tuesday afternoon. All of that time all was quiet. At 10 o'clock, P. M., Monday night, the Governor issued his Proclamation. It is strong and decisive. It orders out a large force under Gen. Patterson, and declares emphatically that the riots shall be put down, and that all persons found with arms in their hands shall be severely punished. The Governor expresses a hope that the forbearance shown by the military in withdrawing from the neighborhood of St. Philip's Church will be attended with the happiest results, but declares emphatically, that if any further riots render it necessary for the military to march to the ground, the retribution will be dreadful.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 4 P. M.

You have by the papers of this morning the exact state of affairs to 3 o'clock, A. M. Nothing of consequence has occurred since. All is still and quiet in the immediate vicinity of troubles on Sunday—though crowds stand to gaze about as if something wonderful was to be seen. I hear that parties of the insurgents are still collected and they threaten further mischief.

A large body of troops is assembled in the city from various parts of the State, and we look like a garrisoned town. There are no less than seven companies here from Montgomery County.

The Girard Bank is the head quarters, and thither the troops repair at first—this makes quite a parade, and there the crowds of young and old collect to look and talk. There is of course little or no business done when there is such excitement. We present at this time the appearance of a garrisoned town, and when it will change its aspect I cannot say, but I hope soon to see an alteration. I hear of a few men wounded among the military, that have not been publicly mentioned, but it is desired to have their names withheld. As far as ascertained the number of the killed and wounded stand as follows:—Killed 13, wounded 50.

All is calm, but a slight outbreak would again plunge us into a dreadful conflict. Both parties stand ready for offensive measures.

Latest from Nauvoo.

The steamer Osprey arrived at St. Louis, and left Nauvoo, on Tuesday, July 2, at eleven o'clock, A. M., all was quiet and orderly then; she brought down the deputation from Gov. Ford, Messrs. Jones and Fellows, to Quincy, who reported to the Governor everything quiet.

On the trip the Osprey stopped at Warsaw, and waited there until these gentlemen addressed the people; great excitement prevails, and manifestations of the most bitter feelings are still visible at that place. The inhabitants of Warsaw seem determined that either they or the Mormons must leave the country; it is said they have addressed the Governor, through the deputation, to that effect. Elder Adams came down in the Osprey, on a visit to the Elders of the Mormon Church who are residing in the Eastern States, for the purpose of consulting them as to a re-organization of the church. He will call, we presume, upon Sidney Rigdon first, who is now in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and then proceed to N. York and Massachusetts, where the largest portion of the 12 are said to be located.

GLORIOUS WHIG VICTORY.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—By the New Orleans Bee, of July 2, we have the cheering intelligence that the Whigs of New Orleans have elected a majority of their Legislative ticket, and nearly the whole of the Convention candidates. The Bee says—"Be of good cheer, Whigs of the Union, Louisiana will do her duty in November!" The Bulletin, a warm Texas paper, says;—"In the Convention it is believed that six Whigs and four Democrats have been chosen. The entire Whig Legislative ticket is believed to to be elected."

Louisiana has put the ball in motion! Let it roll on until Locofocoism is swept from the land. Kentucky, Indiana, and North Carolina will roll it on, on the first of August.

PITTSBURGH... JULY 13, 1844.

The Louisiana Election.

The result of this election, so far as heard from, has agreeably surprised the friends of Whig principles. It was feared that the annexation question would have drawn off many votes from the Whig ranks, and secured the success of the Locofocos. But the result shows that Louisiana is more attached to the tariff and other Whig measures, than to this new southern project. We are the more rejoiced at this result, because Annexation was made the battle cry of the contest. The most urgent and pressing appeals were made to the people to come up and vote for the "*immediate annexation of Texas.*" This was made the burden of every appeal and every speech.

The Whig majority would have been much larger but for the conduct of the Locofoco judges of elections. The Whig judges of the elections, without exception, determined to reject the votes predicated upon the fraudulent naturalization tickets issued by Judge Elliott, who was impeached and turned out of office for his corruption in making them.—Because these forigners were refused a vote for good causes, the locofoco judges in several of the Whig wards closed the polls, or absolutely refused to permit old citizens, known to the whole community as legal voters and admitted by the judges themselves to be so, to exercise the privilege of freemen.

In the Second Ward of the First Municipality not one vote was taken. Old native American citizens had their votes refused on the ground that Whig judges intended to refuse ElFott voters. In the First Ward, First Municipality, only 97 votes were taken. In the Third Ward Second Municipality, but *eleven* votes were taken. All these were Whig Wards, and would largely have increased the Whig vote. But for these and various other miserable subterfuges, the Whigs would have gained a much more glorious victory.

☞The New York Tribune believes that the Philadelphia outbreaks were caused by the American procession on the 4th of July, and excuses or rather defends the taking of arms into the Church. The New York Express copies the comments of the Tribune, and dissents, from the excuse it makes for carrying arms into the Church for its defence. "*Our impression is* [remarks the Express,] *that that one act has been one of the principal causes of the outrage.*"

ANOTHER SLAVEHOLDING BISHOP.—We learn by a letter from a clerical friend, that since the late General Conference at New York another of the general superintendents of the Metodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Morris, has married a widow of Kentucky, who is possessed of slaves. It is said that the Bishop, by special contract executed before his marriage, declined ony proprietory title to the slave property, relinquishing his prospective claim in favor of the child of his lady by her former marriage. How far this ante-nuptial contract effects the case, and makes it differ from that of Bishop Andrew remains for adjudication among the adepts in church casuistry.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

☞The above article, which is going the rounds of the papers, does some injustice to Bishop Morris. We learn from a gentleman who traveled in company with Bishop Morris and his lady, a few days ago, that Mrs. Morris had only a life estate in these slaves. She had no power to dispose of them whatever. Her right in them was valued at three thousand dollars, and her friends advised her to receive it, but at Bishop Morris' request previous to her marriage she relinquished her right, refusing to receive any compensation whatever; thus as far as she was concerned emancipating them.—These slaves were her dower from her former husband. The case of Bishop Adrew was entirely dissimilar. His wife's slaves were held in her own right, and after marriage were his, to do with as he pleased.

The Philadelphia Riots.

All was quiet in the mob city up to Tuesday evening at 10 o'clock. During the day, on Tuesday, the District of Southwark continued to be quiet; the civil posse remained in and about the church, and the people in the entire District were peacefully pursuing their various avocations, content, apparently, with the disposition of things around them.

ALLEGHENY.—Our Allegheny friends are awake, determined to do their duty, as in days of yore—witness the call we give for a meeting in the First Ward. Let us hear from the other Wards soon. Pitt township and Manchester are also organizing. Let the ball roll on. Tariff against Free Trade.

Hear what an Honest Locofoco says!

Amidst the shameful attempts at deception and perversion by the majority of the Locofocopapers in this State, it is cheering to come across a truly honest Locofoco editor, one who is willing to stand or fall by the real principles of his party and candidate. Such a paper is the Pennsylvania Statesman, published at Carlisle, in this state. While it suppo ts Polk and Dallas and Muhlenberg with all the zeal of a keen politician, it is not afraid or ashamed to support them on the real questions at issue. The editor admits, that on the one hand Clay is the champion and advocate of Protection and the Tariff of 1842, and that Polk is opposed to Protection, and to the Tariff, of 1842, and in favor of free-trade. He also admits that Clay is opposed to annexation, and James K. Polk is in favor of it. He admits that if Polk is elected the Tariff will be repealed—Texas be annexed, and the states be deprived of their interests in the lands—which is the solemn truth. He admits that if Clay is elected the Tariff will be sustained, the State receive her portions of the lands, and Texas annexation be prevented. These are all truths.—These are the issues at stake, and on these issues we are willing to go to the polls, and submit the case to the people. What a withering rebuke does this Carlisle editor administer to the Pittsburgh Morning Post, for its shameful attempts to deceive the people. We shall make copious extracts from this paper, for the benefit of our Locofoco friends, who are not permitted to see the truth by their papers in this region, and we shall preserve the paper to show to any who may be told that it is a Whig lie. The following is from the Pennsylvania Statesman of July 4, 1844, a full-blooded, out-and out, Polk and Muhlenberg paper.

POLK AND DALLAS.
THE PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES OF THE PARTY.

The news from the South is cheering indeed. The opponents of a protective Tariff—the Free Trad men throughout the entire South, from Virginia to Alabama, are rallying with unprecedent energy and unanimity, for Polk and Dallas. Whilst Clay and Frelinghuysen are known to be in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, and, disguise it as they may, of a Tariff positively Protective in its features—Mr. Polk is the AVOWED ENEMY of *direct protection*, the uniform supporter of a low revenue scale of duties, HOSTILE TO THE TARIFF OF 1842, the REPEAL of which, if elected, HE WILL ENDEAVOR TO EFFECT—and the firm, consistent, and unchangeble opposer of the distribution schemes.—These are the doctrines of the democracy of the South—the doctrines long urged by Calhoun, McDuffie, Pickens, Hamilton Woodbury Benton, Wright and other leading men of the party—they are the doctrines, too, of nineteenths of the leading democrats of the whole Union—and the certainty that they will be carried out if the democratic nominees are elected, is what has united and animated the democratic party from Main to Georgia, in the present contest. The numerous evidences of perfect union and undoubted success exhibited by tremendous and enthusiastic meetings, held in every section of the country, are the consequences of a clear statement of democratic principles and measures made by the National Convention, and still more plainly set forth in the speeches of Gov. Polk himself.—With these facts before us, we regret to see, on the part of some editors, and would-be-leaders of the party in this State, and in other portions of the Union, an effort to *hood-wink* and *deceive* the people, by *representing Mr. Polk and his party as favorable to the Tariff of* 1842, and consequently the friends of direct Protection. This FALSEHOOD must, in the end, prove prejudical to the cause—and give to the democratic party the character of *hypocrites* and *deceivers*. When the Whig Tariff of 1842 was passed, it was denounced by every democrat press in the country, with scarcely half a dozen exceptions; and if the result of the November election should be the choice of Polk and Dallas, and there should be a democratic majority in Congress, we undertake to say, that the first or one of the first measures of the administration, WILL BE THE REPEAL OF THE PRESENT TARIFF, and the substitution of a scale of moderate duties, laid with a view to revenue alon, SO LOW AS TO SWEEP OFF EVERY THING LIKE DIRECT PROTECTION. This is the doctrine of the democratic party—it may be seen in the communications of Amos Kendall published in the Volunteer less than two years ago—it may be seen in the Tariff Bills of McDuffie and McKay—it may be seen in the Letters and Addresses of Gov. Polk, and the resolution adopted by the late democratic National Convention—and for one, we wish to see it not only *professed*, but fairly and honestly carried into practical operation. Let it, then, be distinctly stated to the people by every honest democratic editor and speaker, that in the event of success, the Independent Treasury scheme of Mr. Van Buren, and a Tariff based, substantially, on *Revenue Principles*, will be prominent and favorite measures of the democratic administration. Thus we shall come fairly and honestly before the people, success will crown our effort, and the nation will be prepared for the policy that will follow our reacquisition of power.

Something worthy the Attention of Abolitionists.

In copying the admirable letter below, we wish to direct the especial attention of Abolitionists and Liberty men to it, as a document worthy their serious and careful consideration. Mr. BURCHARD, the author of the letter, it is said, is a very worthy man, and has hitherto acted with the Liberty party, and rece ved the most unequivocal tokens of its favor. He has, therefore, claims upon the attention of Liberty men which should be fully awarded. A candid and unprejudiced perusal of this letter, we think, cannot but bring every true patriot and friend of the slave to the correct conclusion arrived at by Mr. BURCHARD. Prejudiced and scheming men in the Liberty party will doubtless denounce Mr. Burchard, but that is much easier done than to answer his arguments.

From the Hamilton (N. Y.) Palladium.

Abolitionists of Madison County!

Read the following, able and truthful letter of Mr. Burchard, you all know him; you have honored him with marks of your confidence, and he was worthy of them. Now give his letter a candid perusal, and weigh well the great truths he so forcibly presents to your consideration:

HAMILTON, June 26, 1844.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having, after mature reflection, arrived at the conclusion that it is my duty to cast my vote for Henry Clay at the next Presidential election, I deem it due to the friends with whom I have acted in the liberty party, and who have been pleased to honor me with a public mark of their confidence, frankly to state the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion. It is unnecessary to premise that the contest lies wholly between Mr Clay and Mr. Polk. None are so sanguine as to expect that Mr Birney will carry a single state, or even that he can concentrate the present strength of the Liberty party—*Henry Clay* or *James K. Polk*, will be the next President of these United States. This is morally certain.

What then is the great issue to be decided by the contest? To my mind it is clearly and indubitably *this*; whether Texas *as she is*, with her *slavery* and her *debts* is to be *immediately* annexed to this Union, or *not*? In other words whether slavery in this country is to be placed, humanly speaking, hopelessly beyond the reach of antislavery efforts, and forever or indefinitely perpetuated, or to be left as it is, exposed to the opposing influences which are now so actively and powerfully at work in hastening its overthrow. I say, this, to my mind, is the *great issue*. There are other issues which are in themselves important to the best interest of the country, viz: Whether the tariff or Anti-Tariff policy is to prevail—whether we are to have a sound and uniform, or an uncertain and fluctuating currency, &c.; but they all in my humble opinion sink into insignificance compared with the Texas question.

That I do not mistake or overrate the issue, I am convinced, from a serious consideration of the declared opinions of the opposing candidates, and the *special* reason of Mr. Polk's nomination. Mr. Polk has declared himself unequivocally and *unconditionally* for *immediate* annexation. He is understood to have cordially approved of the Tyler and Calhoun Treaty, the disgrace of our country, and the scorn of the world. No one who has considered the history of the late proceedings of the Democratic nominating convention, can for a moment doubt that its decision turned upon this *very question of immediate* annexation. No candid man of that party will deny this. The Southern Democrats made this a *test* question. They were resolved to have no man who did not go for immediate annexation. Mr. Van Buren's adverse letter (the ablest and best document which ever came from his pen) sealed his doom.

The Northern Democrats strangely yielded, and yielded on this very ground. It is asserted, and not denied, that they held a consultation as to their acquiescence in Polk's nomination, and in view of an anticipated popularity of the annexation scheme, which might carry him in, notwithstanding the contemptible feebleness of his personal claims, they sacrificed their veteran and cherished favorite upon the altar of Texas, war and perpetual slavery! Mr. Polk is the candidate *emphatically* of the immediate and unconditional annexationists! and if elected by the people of these United States, he would regard the result as an endorsement of his avowed opinions on this subject, *and one of the first acts of his Administration would be a determined movement to consummate this most nefarious scheme, which would inevitably involve us in a war with Mexico, and perhaps with England, and place, as I have already said, the Institution of Slavery in a position to defy the efforts of its enemies to overthrow it for generations to come.*

What now is the position of Henry Clay on thisquestion? His noble and statesman like letter leaves us in no doubt. That letter, however it may have been received in the South, is regarded as entirely satisfactory to the North—The strongest abolitionists can find no fault with it. I confess, my friends, when I read that letter, so decided, clear, able and satisfactory, breathing such a spirit of lofty and disinterested patriotism, generously and impartially regarding the best interest of every section of our country, I must say I considered it a manly large enough to cover a multitude of sins.

Whatever faults belong to Henry Clay, open hearted honesty has not been denied him by his bitterest enemies, who knew him or had any honesty themselves. I do not therefore have any fears of Mr. Clay on the Texas question. The noble sentiments of his letter will govern him in this matter, and that villanous scheme of the advocates of perpetual slavery and swindling speculators and and script owners, to hang around the neck of this nation, the slave holding, insolvent Botany bay of the American Continent, can find no favor while he stands at the helm of this Government—Here then I repeat is the issue before the American people *Polk, Texas, War and perpetual slavery, or Henry Clay, no Texas no War and slavery*, (at the worst,) left as it is.

However others may feel, I confess, as an honest abolitionist, and a sincere lover of my country, and an ardent friend to the union of these States, I cannot hesitate as to my duty at the next election. I dare not, by any act of mine, multiply the chances of Polk's election, and the consequent catastrophe of annexation and war. To throw my vote for Mr. Birney, would, in my candid opinion, under existing circumstances, be doing this; and I feel unwilling to share in the responsibility of such a disastrous result. This, then, is my position.

But Henry Clay is a slaveholder, and how, it is said, can a true abolitionist consistenly vote for him? I have well considered this objection, and am convinced that it is not valid in the present attitude of political affairs. That Mr. Clay holds slaves is a thing which I sincerely lament. It constitutes a strong personal objection to the man. But I do not vote for the *man* merely, when I exercise my elective franchise. I look at the *issue*—at the great principles involved in the contest, and when, as in the present case, I believe that a slaveholder will do anti-slavery work, or rather, that he will prevent the consummation of a great pro-slavery scheme, while his opponent is committed to its determined prosecution, I act in the strictest consistency with my anti-slavery principles in giving him my vote for *that special reason*. As an abolitionist, I feel bound to make every act of my life tell in opposition to the foul system of American Slavery.

I am no theorist, but a plain man, accustomed to look at things in a practical light. A man is not to be held as endorsing all the opinions and practices of a man for whom he votes. He must decide in view of circumstances, how he can do most good by his vote. I have tried to act upon the principle, to do all the *good*, and prevent all the *evil* I could in this world, and shall continue to do so while I live in it. This principle I am bound to carry to the polls as well as every where else. If Slavery or anti-Slavery was to be the direct, predominant, and absorbing issue in a political contest, the success of one candidate being the overthrow, and of the other the consolidation of the system, *then* indeed it would be grossly and shamefully inconsistent for a professed abolitionist, for any reason, to vote for the pro slavery candidate. But when the existence and non-existence of slavery is *not* the direct issue, but *another question*, which has a most important bearing upon the prospective destiny of this Institution in our country, *third* the constant abolitionist must make his election in view of the real issue, and contribute to the success of that candidate who will make the most favorable disposition of the great question. I do no more endorse, or in the least countenance Mr. Clay's slaveholding when I vote for him for the reasons above stated, than I should endorse or countenance Mr. Birney's or Mr. Smith's sentiments and practices on the subject of religion, by voting for them because they are abolitionists.

But am I not acting out the reprobated doctrine of choosing the *least* of two evils, and not on the safe principle of choosing *neither*? I think not. I choose a positive good in this case; and more, I CHOOSE THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD WITHIN MY REACH. I do what in me lies to avert a very great and threatening evil, in the only way in which my effort can be effective. If we should wait until we found a candidate entirely unexceptionable in every respect, before casting our vote for him, through fear of endorsing what is wrong, it would be exceedingly rare in this imperfect state that we should feel it our duty to go to the polls at all. We should virtually disfranchise ourselves.

But Mr Clay, slaveholder as he is, has given abundant evidence through a long life, by many public declarations and acts, that he is at least no friend to slavery, and would take earnestly hold of any scheme which he should see to be practicable and peaceable for its removal. I am not without hope of yet seeing him before he dies an ardent advocate of universal emancipation. I am aware he is opposed to the present abolition movements, and I am sorry for it; but he is honestly opposed to us, and I think when he comes better to understand the views and purposes of the great body of anti-slavery men at the north, he will think better of us, and sympathise in our feelings and doings against slavery.

But it is asked again, how can a *Christian* vote for a man so morally corrupt as Henry Clay? I put but little confidence in the representations of a man's character by exasperated political opponents, whose interest it is to magnify its defects, and hide his excellencies. That Henry Clay in years past has been deeply infected with the fashionable vices of the society where he has lived is probably but too true, and he suffers for them now it is but a just retribution, of which he has no right to complain; but that Mr Clay's character is *now* and *has been* for years as good as that of most of our public men who are not professing Christians, I do honestly believe; and when I hear such pure and spotless men as John Quincy Adams and Theo Frelinghuysen, who have for years been in habits of the closest political and social intimacy with him, speak of him as a *patriot* and as a *man* in the most eulogistic strains, I cannot be made to believe by the exaggerated representations of his political enemies, that he is so very corrupt. It does not stand to reason. It is a moral inconsistency which cannot be believed. These representations are all made for political effect, and not from any regard to the public morals. Mr. Clay has never been intemperate, I am assured on the best authority; and in all his relations as a citizen, husband and father, he is unexceptionable and exemplary. As a master he is proverbially kind and indulgent.

Unless we act upon the principle that we will vote for no man who is not a christian, it is not easy to draw the line which ought to satisfy our conscience. It is clear, however, the christian's duty to withhold his vote from every man obviously wanting in moral integrity, and voluntarily addicted to vice. To put Mr. Clay in this class, would, I have no doubt, be a foul slander. In the coming contest, however, the *great issue* which I think I have fairly stated, sinks the respective candidates as *individuals* very much out of the way. They are to be regarded rather as the *exponent* of two widely different and adverse politics. If one succeeds, we are to have a slaveholding nation whose inhabitants rebelled from their rightful government, and conquered a *free* country, and cursed its virgin soil by planting upon it the foulest system of oppression on which the sun ever shone, yoked to the car of our destiny, by which act we shall plunge into a deadly war, saddled with a debt of uncounted millions—the organic law of our glorious constitution destroyed—the political relations between the north and south changed—the demon of slavery placed upon a throne "high and lifted up," where he can laugh to scorn our puny efforts to de throne him; and our country made a hissing and a by-word throughout the civilized world. And all this is to please the unblushing advocates of perpetual slavery, and a set of unprincipled and selfish speculators in Texas land script. The motive of the southern annexationists is opened and avowed. It is to extend and secure the "peculiar institution."—The correspondence connected with the late Treaty negotiations show this beyond contradiction. *This view of the question cannot be blinked.*

If the other succeeds, then all the evils we have enumerated will be avoided. We shall have no Texas, no war, no change in the constitution, no national disgrace, and the peculiar institution in our country left as it is, to stand or fall upon the territory it has already cursed and withered and exhausted of life, subject to the influences which are now successfully assailing it. What later of slavery—what lover of his country can hesitate as to the course of duty in this crisis.

Thus I have imperfectly set forth my views of personal duty in the approaching canvass. I felt it due to friends with whom I have politically acted for some time past to be thus frank, that they might understand and appreciate my motives. I wish to act openly and honestly in all that I do, and refrain from every thing which I should feel ashamed to be proclaimed from the house tops. A great and fearful crisis, in my opinion, presses upon this nation. I wish so to discharge my duty in reference to it as to preserve a conscience void of offence towards God and man.

CHARLES BURCHARD

For the Gazette & Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR:—In the last number, and on the first page, of the "Spirit of Liberty," you will find a *Poem*, purporting to have been written by Mrs J. G. S. In relation to the sentiments generally, of that poem, I have nothing to say. There is one stanza, however, to which I wish to call particular attention. It is this:

"Trace to that Southern negro-pew, that dark-browed woman's way!
The subject of *his bid at night for whom she* toils all day.
She drags her outraged body, and casting it down there,
Pours out the glimmerings of her soul, in deep but darkened prayer.
Her Nero has the Lamp of Life placed firm 'neath lock and key;
And darkly, with his finger, points to an eternity
Of light and bliss, the road to which, lies through obedience here
To all the *holy, just* commands of him, her master dear!
He's here, and lifting palms hands in prayer and praise to heaven—
She takes the symbols of God's love, which by *his hands* are given;
Those hands have grasped her oft in lust," &c. &c.

The above was written by a woman—yes, by a woman—"first at the cross, and earliest at the grave."

This extract, in my judgment, betrays, on the part of the authoress, a sad deficiency in that most of all indispensable ornament of the female character. But this is not all; nor yet is it the head and front of Mrs. S's offending. The extract contains a bold, broad, barefaced and presumptuous, not to say unchristian charge against a respectable class of our fellow citizens. This should, by no means, be permitted to pass unnoticed, and uncondemned. She imagines a case, and leaves her reader at no loss to ascertain the extent to which she would have it applied. The assertion is general. It is this—in plain prose:—*Every clergyman who, unfortunately, is the holder, particularly of female slaves*, in addition to other grievous crimes of which he is guilty, *lives in* HABITUAL CRIME too bad to name!

"The subject of his lust at night, for whom she toils all day—
Those hands have grasped her oft in lust."

This change is not more surprising than false. Its falsity, I shall not outrage the good sense of your readers by proving. The change though made with all imaginable confidence, is so glaringly absurd and unchristian, that I cannot conceive of any, who, clothed and in their right mind, will, for one moment believe it. And my surprise is, that a *woman* should have written it, and that the editor of a professedly moral journal, should have published it. For her, I can invent no apology; and as for him, I would fondly hope, that its insertion in his paper was an inadvertancy—an inadvertancy, however, for which he should be called to an account. It surely is enough, that the infidel and irreligious press, are daily heaping reproach upon, and hurling the anathemas at the clergy of our land, without calling in the aid of those who are professedly moral in their character. Do not understand me as intimating a wish, that the clergy should be exempted from that censure, which should always be visited upon the workers of iniquity. Such is not my desire. At best, they are but men; and the best of men may go astray. It is human to err. Consequently, the sentinels upon the towers of morality, should, with a jealous eye, watch, and note the conduct, even of the legates

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

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PITTSBURGH—JULY 16, 1844

THE FIRST WARD MEETING.

The Tariff Legion, of the First (West) Ward, made a fine display of numbers on Saturday night, at the Old Court House. A constitution was adopted for the government of the Legion, and the meeting addressed by Messrs Darragh and Bigham. Wm. Eichbaum, Esq. presided. The good cause progresses finely in Allegheny county.

☞The fearful danger of the principles of "Dorrism," as carried out by the Philadelphia mob, is attracting attention. The Journal of Commerce says of the mobocracy in Philadelphia, that "it is precisely the principle of the Door treason in Rhode Island, with which Mr. Van Buren, Judge Vanderpool, Maj. Davezac, and their friends, culpably sympathised. Philadelphia exhibits the inevitable working of the principle, that the majority are the rulers, without reference to tee Constitution. This fatal error must be exterminated from our soil, or our boast, of "the Constitution and the laws" must be abandoned forever.

WHIGS OF WHEELING.—The warm hearted Whigs of Wheeling have planted a flag staff in Ashland square, measuring from the base to the top, just 246 feet, and have run up a magnificent flag, made by the ladies for that purpose. The staff is of three pieces, rigged out like a ships mast.

MELANCHOLY EVENT.

The American of yesterday, contains the following particulars of a very afflicting accident:

A very melancholy event occurred at Livermore, in Westmoreland county, in this State, on Friday morning last. Miss Ann Jaynes, the daughter of Mr. Timothy Jaynes, of that vicinity, and sister of Mr Alexander Jaynes, of this city, had, the day before, visited a sick friend, about 4 miles distant, whose residence she left on that morning to return home. In the afternoon her horse reached home, and the young lady was found floating on the canal, by the officers of one of Leech & Co's boats, and taken to Livermore, where she was recognized, but life was gone. It is believed that her horse either scared or stumbled and precipitated her into the canal. At the time she was found it is supposed she had been about an hour in the water. She was followed next day to the grave by a large concourse of friends.

From the Memphis Appeal, of the 5th inst., it appears that the flood has begun to show itself in the lower Mississippi. That paper says:

Some villages above us have been entirely submerged; and many towns above and below us, partially covered with water. Great loss of property, some loss of human life, and incalculable injury to the growing crops, have been the consequence. Here, the river is rising at the rate of about two inches per day, and *is* said to be at 'extreme high water mark.

Mr. Polk and the Tariff.

The Locofocos of this region are getting sick of the Tariff question, and we shall not probably hear much more on that subject. The fact that Mr. Polk is *opposed to any tariff* which would at all satisfy Pittsburghers and Pennsylvanians, is now clearly evident to the least informed, who pay any attention to public affairs, and that Mr. Clay is in favor of adequate protection to American industry is proved beyond all contradiction by his late letter to Mr. Cope. The Locofocos will therefore drop the tariff subject, and take up anything, (the Dorr rebellion, for instance, as the Post did yesterday,) rather than touch this dangerous subject.

But we are determined the people shall not forget that their dearest interests are jeopardized, and that if James K. Polk is elected they will be destroyed.

We gave, on Saturday, an article from the Pennsylvania (Carlisle,) Statesman, a warm Polk and Muhlenberg paper, to show how the honest portion of the Locofoco press express themselves on this subject. They know that Polk is opposed to a tariff, and they acknowledge it. They will not support him on a false issue. We are sorry to say there are but few such editors in the Locofoco ranks. We intend to take more extracts from this paper, but we have only room to-day for one extract:

From the Pennsylvania (Carlisle) Statesman, a warm Muhlenberg and Polk paper, of July 4, 1844.

Clay and Polk, then, are the candidates of the two great parties of the country. The first is the acknowledged champion of a Protective Tariff, a United States Bank, a Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands amongst the States, and is opposed to the annexation of Texas, four great measures of national policy which now agitate the public mind, and upon which the people must take sides. James K Polk, our candidate, joins issue with Mr Clay and his party on all these measures. He is in favor of Texian annexation—opposed to a Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands—to a United States Bank—and to a Protective Tariff; particularly to the Tariff act of 1842, which he considers "a bill of abominations." All the distinguished statesmen and leaders of the democratic party, coincide in opinion with Mr. Polk in relation to these measures. The entire democratic party is convinced of the soundness and wisdom of Mr. Polk's opinions in relation to these measures, with the exception, perhaps, of Texian annexation, which is a new question, and upon which the public mind has not as yet had full time for consideration.

The democratic party, in mass, is opposed to a U. S. Bank, to a Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, and to a Protective Tariff, with the exception of a few interested manufacturers. Mr. Polk and his party are in favor of no other protection than that which is consequent on and incidental to the collection of a sufficient amount of revenue to meet the expenses of Government, by a general levy of a proper per centage on all foreign merchandize and products imported into the country.—A PROTECTIVE TARIFF IS THE DARLING CHILD OF HENRY CLAY. THE TARIFF ACT OF 1842, IS THE BOASTED WORK OF A WHIG CONGRESS, WHO LEARNED THEIR LESSON FROM THEIR GREAT MASTER, "HARRY OF THE WEST." This BILL OF ABOMINATIONS, which gives the few great advantages over the MANY, and at the expense of the latter, James K Polk has pledged himself to have repealed, if elected President.

These are the declarations of a paper, devoted heart and soul to Mr. Polk, and the declarations of Mr. Polk himself fully and entirely bear the statements of his Pennsylvania supporter out. To prove this, we copy an extract below from the address of Mr Polk to the people of Tennessee, in June, 1843, while running for Governor of that state, together with the remarks of the Nashville Union, his organ, introducing them to the public. Any man who will say after reading this that Mr. Polk is in favor of affording any reasonable protection to American interests, has no regard for consistency or veracity.

From the Nashville Union, June 16, 1843.

Gov. POLK'S ADDRESS, concluded on the first page, is one of the clearest and most convincing documents on the points touched, that has ever yet been laid before the people of Tennessee. The extravagance of the Whigs—THE PERFIDY AND OPPRESSION MANIFESTED IN THE PASSAGE OF THE LATE TARIFF—the inexpediency, dangers and inutility of a Bank—are all discussed in a fair, statesman-like manner, and proved, incontrovertibly, and in a manner that must be satisfactory to every man who is not the willing dupe of the Whig demagogues. We bespeak for it a careful and thorough perusal by all who love light and truth.

From the Nashville Union, June 26, 1843.

Gov. Polk's Letter.

TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE.

CONCLUDED.

THE TARIFF.

"Upon the subject of the Tariff I have but little to add to what I have heretofore often declared to the public.—*All who have observed my course know that* I HAVE AT ALL TIMES BEEN OPPOSED TO THE "PROTECTIVE POLICY." *I am for laying such moderate duties on imports as will raise revenue enough when added to the income from the sale of lands and other incidental sources, to defray the expenses of government economically administered. I am in favor of a Tariff for revenue.* AND OPPOSED TO A TARIFF FOR PROTECTION.—I was a member of Congress during the period that this subject excited greatest interest. *I was opposed to the Protective Tariff of 1828 and voted against it.* I voted for the act of 1832—*because it reduced the Tariff of 1828 to lower rates. That made some reduction,* THOUGH NOT AS MUCH AS I DESIRED *to have made.* I voted for the act of March 2d, 1833, (commonly called the compromise act,) which reduced the rates of the act of 1832 to still lower rates, and finally brought the rates of the act of 1832 down to a point at which no article was after the 30th of June 1842 to be subject to a duty higher than 20 per cent. This was the law when the late Whig Congress came into power. By the tariff act of the 30th August, 1842, *the compromise act was violated and repealed.* I AM OPPOSED TO THE ACT OF 1842, *not regarding it to be a revenue tariff, but in many of its provisions* HIGHLY PROTECTIVE AND OPPRESSIVE *in its character. I am in favor of the restoration of the compromise act of* 1833.

(Signed) JAMES K. POLK."

After the perusal of the above, we cannot deny our readers the amusement of looking over the following resolution, passed by the Locofoco County Convention, which met in June, and nominated the present Locofoco county ticket. Among the resolutions passed, some of them lauding James K. Polk, was the following:

"*Resolved* That we have ever been opposed to the "INFAMOUS COMPROMISE ACT OF 1833, by which the principles of protection were abandoned, and the interests of the Manufacturing districts of Pennsylvania sacrified to the trucking spirit of demagogueism that procured its passage."

Did the Locofoco Convention *mean* what it said when it passed the above resolution? If so, how can it support Mr. Polk, who not only voted for this "*infamous Act*," but SUPPORTS IT YET, and is in favor of repealing our present Tariff and restoring it. Will the Post answer?

From the Ohio State Journal.

Mr. Birney, the Liberty Party's Candidate for the Presidency.

The following letter has been transmitted to us for publication, by Mr. Mitchell, the editor of the *Danville (Ky) Tribune.* It presents facts worthy of serious consideration, and places Mr. Birney, in a less favorable light than we have been disposed to regard him. The facts are put forth in such a shape that it seems impossible to gainsay or controvert them. We can only commend them to the consideration of the Liberty men of Ohio, with the suggestion that it behooves them to see that they are not deceived in their man:—

To the Editor of the Ohio State Journal:

DEAR SIR—If you think this letter worth publishing in the Journal, you may use it. If not you will enclose it and direct to the gentleman in Ravenna, in answer to whose inquiries it was written.

Your friend, A. S. M.

DANVILLE, Ky., June 29, 1844.

TO CHARLES SANFORD, of Ravenna, Ohio:—

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 28th of May, making some inquiries into James G. Birney's career as an Abolitionist, in Kentucky, was received in good time, but could not be answered sooner, owing to necessary delay in procuring the information you desired. I am not *personally* acquainted with Mr. Birney's movements in Danville in the years 1834-5, previous to his removal to the north. All of our older citizens, however, are, and from them I derived my information. Besides, some things concerning Mr Birney are *of record*, and when I avail myself of this latter source of knowledge, I, of course, speak by the book. That the facts I shall give prove on Mr. B., in a signal and remarkable manner, a gross apostacy from the sentiments he had deliberately and solemnly recorded, there can, I think, be no doubt. That they are now brought forth from the oblivion in which, for the credit of Mr. B., they should have remained, and are exposed to the gaze of the world, the friends of Mr. B. are indebted to the natural resentment which must be excited by their long, persevering, and unjust persecution of others. Their active endeavors, by fraud and misrepresentation, to mislead the minds and carry away the feelings of unsuspecting men and make them hate one of the best and purest patriots of the age, is the excuse, if any be required, for carrying this war *into Africa.* Mr. Birney's history is briefly this:

He formerly lived (probably was raised) in this this county. About the year 1818 or '19 he removed to Alabama, taking with him a large number of slaves—old citizens tell me about 30. He lived in Alabama till about the year 1833, when he returned to Danville, bringing with him but *one* family of slaves, six in number, and one small girl, "torn from its mother" in Alabama. The remainder of his slaves and their increase he *sold* before leaving Ala. *H. w* it became necessary for him to sell so large a number of men, women, and children, I have heard, but think it not worth while to state. It may be but the gossip of the evil-minded. It is certain, however, that *he sold nearly all his slaves* before he returned to Ky., and that very soon after he returned he began to show symptoms of Abolitionism. The *small remnant* of his flock he did indeed actually emancipate. I have procured from the Clerk of the county court of Mercer county a certified copy of his deed of emancipation which I here transcribe:

Commonwealth of Kentucky,
Mercer county, Sct.

Know all men by these presents that I, Jas. G Birney, of the said county of Mercer, in the State of Kentucky, after a careful and deliberate examination to ascertain my duty as a citizen of the United States and a professed follower of Jesus Christ in relation to slavery, and having arrived at a very satisfactory conclusion that slavery is inconsistent with the great truth that all men are created equal, upon which, as I conceive, our republican institutions are founded, as well as the great rule of benevolence delivered to us by the Saviour himself, that in all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them—I do therefore, independently of long and faithful services, hereby and by virtue of these presents emancipate, manumit, set free, and forever discharge from the condition of slavery, my slave Michael, a black man about forty years old; his wife Hannah, about thirty eight years old; and their three children, Mary seventeen years old; Betsy, nearly sixteen years old; and Edwin, a boy fourteen years old, and, also, a mulatto girl between six and seven years old, named Amanda, whom I brought with me from Alabama, whose father I do not know, and whose mother is a slave in Alabama. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 2d day of June, 1834

JAS. G. BIRNEY, [Seal.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of Jas. Birney, Jr.

Wm. Birney, Joshua F. Bell, William Miller.

State of Kentucky,
Mercer county, Sct.

I, Thomas Allin, Clerk of the Court for the county aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the record in my office. Given under my hand, this 12th June, 1844.

THOS. ALLIN.

I have copied the deed of emancipation *verbatim* and I wish you to mark the reasons given by Mr. B. for his course. His emancipation is placed on the highest liberty grounds. His duty as "a follower of Jesus Christ" required that he should set free his slaves, and he does it "independently of long and faithful services." Surely, a man, after careful and deliberate examination," arriving at such a "satisfactory conviction" will never again, after "June 2d, 1834," traffick in "human flesh and blood." We shall see. We shall see. Mr. B. had still one "blood-bought" soul in bondage. Did he break *Charles's* fetters too? Having heard that there had once been a "fair business transaction" between Mr. Birney and Mr. Robert Tilford, one of the most respectable citizens of this county, I requested Mr. T. to give me a statement of the nature of it. Mr. T. complied by giving me the following: *(Mark the date.)*

On 8th July, 1834, James G. Birney sold me a negro man named Charles, for which I was to pay him the price of $500. I accordingly executed to James G. Birney my two notes for $250 each, in the words following, to wit:

$250.—On or before the first day of October next I promise to pay James G Birney two hundred and fifty dollars for value received of him. Witness my hand, this 8th July, 1834

ROBT TILFORD."

"$250.—On or before the first day of October, eighteen hundred and thirty five, I promise to pay James G. Birney two hundred and fifty dollars for value received of him. Witness my hand this 8th July, 1834.

ROBT. TILFORD."

These notes I paid to Mr. Birney as they respectively fell due, and I now have them in my possession cancelled.

ROBT. TILFORD.

BOYLE COUNTY, June 22, 1844

Thus it will be seen that a little more than one month *after* Mr. B. subscribed so solemnly to liberty principles he is found selling a "human being" into perpetual slavery! Charles is still a *slave*, toiling on a cotton farm in Mississippi. On the 15th of July, one week later than the above sale, is dated Mr. Birney's celebrated letter abandoning the Colonization Society, and coming out for "immediate emancipation," probably the very pen used in drafting that celebrated "liberty" production was employed by Mr. Birney in signing the *bill of sale* for his last *slave!*

You ask me if Mr. Birney did not sell most of his slaves before he turned Abolitionist? He did. And did he not do worse? Did he not turn Abolitionist and *afterwards* sell his slave? He assuredly did.—In doing this he, sinned against "light and knowledge," and his solemnly signed "conviction" of Christian duty. Under the banner of such a man are many trying to rally well disposed men of the north, and to turn them against Mr. Clay. Until lately, too, they had powerful allies in this unholy crusade. Since the Baltimore *Democratic* Convention, however I presume the Democracy (alias Doughfaces of the North, are less shocked than formerly at the idea of a supporting a *slaveholder* for office.

Upon the truth of the facts I have given you, you may stake the triumph of the cause. The contrasts between Clay and Birney you will not be slow to draw, and which stands fairer as a slaveholder let the honest and candid decide.

Clay never got possession of a slave whose condition was not *improved* by the change. Of the whole number living with him, probably not one would leave him, though Mr. C. should fill their pockets with "free papers."

Nearly all Birney's slaves are *worse off* from having passed through his hands. He took them to the south, and they are scattered like sheep among "wolves." Alabama is, in the matter of slavery, a very *Gehenna* compared with Kentucky.

The 'sound of the lash" is *never heard* at Ashland. Mr C.'s servants, though nominally slaves, are as much voluntary laborers as the best philanthropist could desire. Can as much be said of Mr. Birney's? Does he, or any of his friends, know that they are not "daily scourged" with stripes, by the strange masters Mr. B. sold them to?

Mr. Clay never hypocritically professed to be convinced that slavery was sinful, and then immediately sold a fellow being into servitude. Can the same be said of James G. Birney?

I have heard Mr. Birney's conduct apologized for as follows: It is said he bought Charles promising to set him free if he would labor for him *twelve years!* But Charles not finding favor in his good master's eyes, his master concluded it would be a poor speculation, and sold the "poor captive" back into hopeless bondage. How noble that philanthropy that escapes through the interstices of a purse! How refined the feeling that "holds the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope!"—Birney did truly love the liberty of his slave—*so* well that no less than $500 could *buy* it away!

I have concluded to make this answer to your letter public. It contains facts the people should know. Contrary to your surmise, I do read the "Liberty" papers. From them I have made free to quote some set phrases to be found in my letter.—It is not done to hurt the feelings of any one, but there is a force and point in them that sometimes goes far to make one's remarks *impressive.* Surely, I shall be allowed the license of "Liberty" rhetoric in writing of a "Liberty" man.

Respectfully, yours,

A. S. MITCHELL,

Editor of the Danville (Ky.) Tribune.

From the Madison Co. Mill Boy.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S POSITION.

Reports having been circulated in this vicinity, by prominent abolitionists, that Cassius M. Clay had recently stated to an Abolition agent that he regretted having sent to press his letter to the Mayor of Dayton—that if he had delayed sending it to press one day more, it would not have been sent at all—that it was very doubtful whether he should vote for Henry Clay at the next election, and that if he did, it would be on account of personal favors received, rather than from political considerations, we take pleasure in laying before our readers, in answer to a letter of inquiry from the officers of the Hamilton village Clay Club, the following:

LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY.

LEXINGTON, Ky. June 26, 1844.

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received your letter, making some inquiries about my Dayton letter. I am just preparing to leave home for ten days, and have but a moment to say to you that my views as to the Presidential election, as expressed in that letter, REMAIN IDENTICALLY THE SALE, and no one has been authorized to state the contrary. Indeed, as I foresaw in 1838, and so stated in public debate, the DESIGN OF SEVERING THE UNION FOR THE SAKE OF PRESERVING SLAVERY, BEGINS TO DEVELOPE ITSELF. Let the North not be deceived, "to this complexion must it come at last."—"Texass, Slavery and Disunion," is the motto of the *ultra Slavery party.* I am rejoiced to see the gallant Thomas H. Benton denouncing the treasonable scheme in the Senate Chamber, and laying his hand on his sword, to let the enemies of the Union know what they are to expect.

I need not say where Henry Clay will be found. I hope you will do me the poor justice to believe that I am no changeling, and that I mean what I say. "The Union must be preserved." Who can better do this than Henry Clay? In sustaining him, I do not denounce anti-slavery. Yours respectfully.

C. M. CLAY.

Messrs J. B. Eldrege, &c Committee.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—The U. S. ship Vincennes, Captain F. Buchanan, arrived at Pensacola on the 4th inst., from a cruise on the coast of Texas and Mexico. She is said to have brought important despatches from Commodore Conner, Commander in Chief of the "Home Squadron," and Mr Green our Charge d' Affaires at Mexico, which were immediately forwarded to Washington by mail. The V. sailed from Vera Cruz on the 25th June, and left at anchor off that port, the U. S. Frigate Potomac, Captain Newall, (Flag ship of the Home Squadron) and the U. S brig Somers, Comdr. Gerry,—also the U. S Revenue Cutter Woodbury, Capt. Foster.

Papers to the 20th June were received by the Vincennes from the city of Mexico. They contain Santa Anna's letter to his Minister of Foreign Relations, written after the interview which he had with Mr. G. L. Thompson, the recent special agent of the United State to Mexico; also a long correspondence between M. Bocanegra, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations, and Mr Green our Charge d'Affaires, on the subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States.

The views and intentions of Mexico relative to Texas may be inferred from Santa Anna's letter, of which the following is an extract:

"The President of the United States in my opinion, has not acted very properly in treating of the annexation of Texas with its actual possessors, because the majority of these, being but a portion of the American community, although with the name of Texans, have no right to enter into Treaty of a Territory which does not belong to them. That Mexico has resolved to sustain her rights without ever yielding them because she considers them unquestionable, thinks the proposition made on the part of the Americans to be inadmissable, and renounces all ideaof ceding her territory. That Mexico is resolved again to undertake vigorously the campaign against Texas, for which she holds in readiness a large army with all the necessary resources, which the peace she had lately enjoyed, and the general prosperity of the country, have enabled her to obtain. That if she has not proceeded to open the campaign during the present year it is because she has been awaiting the result of the armistice agreed upon, in order to treat of the termination of the actual war. That if the United States desire in good faith to arrest the disorder which exists there so much to their prejudice, their best plan is to induce Texas to recognise the sovereignty of Mexico, disposed as she is to make every concession which situation, religion, customs, &c., may require, but that in no manner will she consent to dismember her territory; rather will she carry the war to any extreme which may be necessary to sustain her rights: and that as nations do not die, the right of reconquering that territory shall remain to our children and our grand children. That this is the opinion of the Government and of the Mexicans."

The Mexican Congress have refused to grant Santa Anna the additional thirty thousand men and four millions of dollars which he required for the invasion of Texas. Mexico it is stated, has now a force of thirty six thousand men. Congress has intimated to the President that he can take from this body the number asked for, provided he calls into active service a corresponding number of the "national militia," and that it will allow him one million of dollars if he can raise the amount without forcing a loan. This proposition does not suit the views of San'a Anna, and unless he can carry out his original plan the invasion of Texas it is thought, will be abandoned—at least for the present.

The Mexican Government had not paid the May instalement of the indemnity due the United States. It amounts to $140,000.

The Mormon Troubles.

Further troubles are apprehended among these people. The St. Louis Republican of the 8th contains letters from Quincy, stating that the exertions of the committee of citizens to induce Gov. Ford to drive off the Mormons, has proved unavailing, but in a letter of Gov. Ford, on the 3d inst. he said, in regard to the conduct of the Mormons "that, upon the first aggression, or well defined threats, an overpowering force is ready to march directly for the scene of action."

Dr. Foster, one of the seceders, arrived at Quincy on the 5th, and exhibited much apprehension for his safety. He told Gov. Ford that when the boat lay at Nauvoo, about 30 Mormons came on board in search of him, swearing vengeance, and that he had to conceal himself for safety. He wished the Gov. to go again to Nauvoo and endeavor to appease the people, which, of course, he would not do. The writer in a postscript says:

"Should any attempt of this kind be made, nothing will prevent a bloody and exterminating war. And if the Mormons, after all the warning they have received from Gov. Ford in persons, as well as other citizens who have addressed them, provoke a second outbreak on the part of the citizens, they must take the consequences."

PITTSBURGH—JULY 17, 1844.

The Whig Processions on Saturday Evening.

The Whig processions on Saturday will be fine affairs. All the Clubs in the Wards of this city, we understand, and most of the Clubs of the adjacent Wards and Districts, are fully organized, and will move in procession from the different Club Rooms to Broadhursts. The Whigs of the Second Ward tell us they won't be beat, either in numbers or appearance. We love to see this noble rivalry in a good cause. We hope all will try to beat.—Will the other Wards let the second carry off the palm because she has got the start. We shall see. The other Wards say she will have to be busy.

☞An article appears in the Post of yesterday, which deserves the reprobation of every member of the community. It is an indirect, though cunning appeal, to the feelings, religious and political, engendered in a foreign land, in order to injure Mr. Clay. The ground of the editor's remarks is, that some persons, who is not said, had huzzaed in the streets for "King William and Clay." As to the fact itself, we know nothing except what the editor tells us. It may be true, and it may not be. We did not hear the cry, and we have met no individual who did. The presumption is, that if the editor had not spread it abroad it would not have been known out of his immediate neighborhood, if indeed it was known to any extent then until he circulated it. It certainly created no excitement, and was the subject of no general conversation, or it would have become of somewhat general notoriety in the space of four days. However, the editor makes it the ground work of a long homily, in which, as frequently as possible, he couples "King William and Henry Clay," and intimates that it is a somewhat *doubtful* matter whether the friends of Mr. Clay do not intend "to connect him with the odious principles of the *Orangemen.*" He remarks: "Whether they [the friends of Mr. Clay] will or not remains to be seen; thus far they have not disclaimed the connexion; their organs have said not a word in condemnation of it, and the public are left to infer that it is not at all displeasing to the federal leaders to have the peace of the city disturbed by Orangemen shouting for KING WILLIAM and HENRY CLAY, and endeavoring to create in our country the spirit of personal strife that has caused so much misery and bloodshed in their native country."

But the editor is not content with merely appealing to the political prejudices engendered on a foreign soil. He seizes hold of a deeper feeling, and appeals to religious prejudice—prejudices excited by ages of religious broils and wars. In connection with the above quoted sentence, he has the following paragraph, which for cant and cunning, is worthy of an adept in the school of Jesuitism.

"We hope that the men against whom the evil passions of these sworn supporters of the British Government are directed, will pay no attention to their taunts and insults. Let them shout 'to hell with the Pope,' let them huzza until they are hoarse for 'King William and Henry Clay;' don't interfere with their choice of candidates or resent their insults, but sacrifice all feelings of personal indignation for the sake of peace. In this country the Orange oath is not sustained by British bayonets, and although those who hold its principles may connect it with the name of Henry Clay, the American people will never tolerate its infamous doctrines, or countenance its supporters."

Here the worst passions of a distinct religious sect are appealed to, coupled with the most disgusting cant and hypocrisy, about the sacrifice of personal feelings for the sake of peace. One would suppose, from reading the above, if he did not know the editor, that a certain class of our community had been grossly insulted, either in their rights or their persons, and that this cant about "sacrifice of feelings" had some real foundation. But the fact is, it is a piece of humbuggery on the part of the editor of the Post, to injure Mr. Clay and the Whig party in the eyes of our Irish Catholic fellow-citizens. If any such cry was uttered in the streets, which we will not believe without better authority than the editor of the Post, it was done by a few foolish persons, whose foreign prejudices got the better of their judgement and discretion, and Mr. Clay and the Whig party are in no way accountable for it. No religious or foreign prejudice or passions have been appealed to by Mr. Clay or his friends; and there will be none. We leave such unhallowed work to the editor of the Post.

This is the second or third time the Post has endeavored to excite the religious prejudices of one part of the community against another; but this attempt to turn them to political account caps the climax of the editor pandering to a debased appetite for religious broils. He knew well when he penned the above infamous paragraphs that the ideas he conveyed were the fictions of his own imagination. He knew well that he was endeavoring to excite an ungenerous religious prejudice against Mr. Clay and his friends, on an entirely false foundation.—But this did not deter him. The case of Mr. Polk is desperate, in this region, and he resorts to desperate measures. That this ungenerous and most unrighteous attempt to excite a groundless prejudice against Mr. Clay and his friends on account of religious predilections, will recoil on the head of the Post editor, we verily believe.

☞Some of the Locofocos complain that the Whig papers publish the fact to the world that James K. Polk's Grandfather was a tory in the revolution. They say it is wrong to make a man accountable for the sins of his grandfather. There is force in the objection, and, as we said before, we should never have mentioned, it and we do not believe the Whig press would ever have done so, if the Locofocos had not claimed great virtue for "James K." on account of the revolutionary Whigism and patriotism of his *Grand Uncle.* But is it certain that the Grandfather's tory blood has not affected the Grandson. How does it come that James K. Polk so often voted against allowing a *pension* to the soldiers and heroes of the revolution! The Louisville Journal, aske, "if a grandson of Benedict Arnold were now living in this country who would think of making *him* President?" It would not be right to make the grandson of Arnold accountable for the sins of his progenitor; but still, who would say that it would not be an object on. And does not the objection hold good with regard to the grandson of a tory; though in a less degree.

MR. WHITNEY:—The *gentlemanly* editor of the "Gazette," after not only admitting into his columns repeated attacks upon my Safety Guards by anonymous correspondents, but also editorially, now refuses to allow me the privilge of replying through the same medium. Mr. White is mistaken if he supposes that his motives are not understood; and that I am well aware of the fact, that at the cost of a year's advertisement, it would readily find a place in his paper. He will fail, however, in obtaining from me a cent. The man who is so lost to even the dictates of common courtesy, can never have any claims upon me. I wash my hands of him. The above are my reasons, sir, for troubling you, by asking for the following reply to the Gazette's correspondent, a place in your paper.

Very Respectfully, etc.

C. EVANS.

The above *decent* article appeared in the Chronicle of yesterday, introducing a communication from Mr. Evans in reply to "W. M. W." The conduct of Mr. Evans to us, after we had courteously opened our columns to him, in assailing our motives, we leave to the judgment of an enlightened public.—We should not have noticed his ill-natured and ungentlemanly article at all had he confined himself to the plain truth. Mr. Evans knows we did not refuse him the privilege of replying to "W. M. W." through our columns. We informed the bearer of his communication, that we would give the article which appears in the Chronicle a place in our columns, with the exception of the three last paragraphs, which leave the subject under discuss on, to make a personal assault upon a private citizen.—As far as Mr. Evan's communication was a reply to "W. M. W." we cheerfully offered him room, but we could not permit him to use our columns to vent his private spleen. The claims of Mr. Evans' guards are a fair subject of newspaper stricture, and "W. M. W." or any other person has a right to examine those claims without being subjected to personal and vindictive assaults. If Mr. Evans thinks he can bully the public into an acknowledgment of his claims, he is mistaken. If his guards are as worthy of confidence as he would have the public believe, they deserve public patronage; but the very fact that Mr. Evans loses his temper, and descends to ungentlemanly insinuations, whenever the matter is investigated, shows that he dreads a free examination of the claims of his guards to public favor.

The editors of the Chronicle will do us the justice to publish this reply to Mr. Evan's insinuations.

PITIFUL FALSEHOOD.—The Gazette of Saturday quotes the Carlisle Statesman, and says, its sentiments are the opinions of an "honest Locofoco." So far as our knowledge extends of the sheet in question, it has never been recognized as a democratic journal. It was established by a person who turned traitor during the Bank corruption in Pennsylvania and was considered the special organ of Charles B Penrose."

This is the *argument* of the Post to weaken the force of the declarations of his Locofoco brother at Carlisle. All we have to say, is, *if* the "Carlisle Statesman" is not a Locofoco paper, we confess we don't know what paper is. It supports James K Polk for President, Geo. M. Dallas for Vice President, H. A. Muhlenberg, for Governor, and Joshua Hartshorne, for Canal Commissioner. It also publishes at its head the following

"DEMOCRATIC POLK FLAG.

A strict construction of the Constitution.

Opposition to a general system of Internal Improvements.

Opposition to fostering one branch of Industry to the detriment of another.

Equality of rights and privileges.

Rigid economy in conducting our public affairs.

Opposition to a National Bank.

No interference by Congress with the Domestic Institutions of the several States.

Separation of the money of the Government from Banking Institutions.

Opposition to any abridgement of the privilege of Foreigners to become Citizens.

No unnecessary interference with individual conduct, property, or speech.

Opposition to a union of Church and State.

No hereditary office.

Opposition to Taxation beyond the public wants.

No National Debt.

Opposition to proscription of opinion, or of public discussion.

We think the Carlisle Statesman will be admitted by all candid people as an out and out Locofoco paper, only possessing a very commendable quantity sadly wanting in his Pittsburgh brethren of the Post, to wit: political honesty.

From the New Orleans Bee, July 6.

THE ELECTION.—We have the satisfaction of announcing to the Whigs of Louisiana and the Union the political regeneration of the Second Congressional district. Bannon G. Thibodaux (Whig) has beaten Alcee Labranch nearly SIX HUNDRED votes, showing a Whig gain in one district of SEVEN HUNDRED. This result is an unerring indication of the sentiments of the State, clears away every lingering doubt of the true Whig faith of Louisiana.

Her Electoral vote will be cast for Henry Clay as surely as November comes. But for the manner in which one half of the Whigs of the Second Municipality were defrauded of their suffrage, Mr Thibodaux's majority would have been larger by two hundred. Despite, however, of every obstacle, and Texas to boot, we have achieved a great and glorious victory.

The Keystone O. K.

We assure our Whig friends both at home and abroad, that the old Keystone may be set down as safe for CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and MARKLE. We are willing to stake our editorial reputation for sagacity upon this declaration. We were long since convinced that the East and the West would do their duty, and swell their former Whig majorities, but until within the last few weeks we were fearful of the North. But we find by recent unmistakable demonstrations, that we have done our friends of the North injustice, and we now verily believe that there is no part of the State in which a greater change will be effected than in our heretofore Nothern Loco counties. The people in that section of the political vineyard have at length discovered their true interests, and there is quite too much of the *yankee* about them to suppose that they will act counter thereto by supporting such Free Trade renegades as Polk and Dallas.—*Harrisburgh Intelligencer.*

PROPOSED SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

At a meeting held in Russell county, Ala on the 8th ultimo, a series of resolutions, moved by Gen. James Hamilton, was adopted—one of which proposes a Convention of the people of the Southern States, on the subject of slavery, and requests suitable arrangements to be made forthwith, for an election, by Congressional Districts in each State, on the first Monday in September next, of delegates to a Convention of Southern States to be held at Richmond, Virginia.

The only remark which we shall make at present upon this project, (which we have no doubt will prove wholly abortive,) is, that the proposed time of meeting, in the heat and very furnace of the Presidential canvass, seems to have been strangely selected.—*National Intelligencer.*

The contract of Masts, Spars, Plank &c., for the Iron Steam Frigate now building at Tomlinson's Ship Yards, and advertised in this paper last month, was yesterday given by Lieut. Hunter, U. S Navy, to Messrs. Smith & Co., of Allegheny. There were seven bids and it was given to the lowest.—*Amer.*

THE INUNDATION.—A committee appointed for the purpose, estimate the loss by the flood, sustained in Howard county alone, at one hundred thousand dollars. The bottom land in the county comprises about 45,000 acres, all of which has been covered with water, and some parts of it, we learn, is left with sand upon it, to the depth of from five to ten feet.—Eighty families have been compelled to flee from the bottoms, and to encamp on the hills. Howard is only one of some thirty or forty counties which have been laid waste, and large portions of the land are rendered of no value. Something ought to be done to render these losses endurable.

The only plan which now suggests itself to us, at all commensurate with the evil, is for Congress to grant donations of land to the sufferers, in proportion to the loss in real estate sustained by them—as was done when New Madrid county was so seriously injured by the earthquake of 1812. This measure, on the part of the General Government, and the passage of acts by the Legislatures of Missouri and Illinois, relieving actual sufferers from the payment of taxes on real estate which may have been injured, for one or more years, would do something towards mitigating the calamity with which they have been visited.—*St Louis Rep.* 8th.

From the New York Express.

THE POPE'S BULL AGAINST THE CHRISTIAN LEAGUE, IN AMERICA, AND THE CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE.—A few months ago, we laid before our readers the proceedings of a meeting held in the Tabernacle, in this city, by an association, calling themselves "The Christian League," at which the celebrated divine, Mr. KIRK, of Boston, and others, took an active part. The objects of this "league" were then explained, although, if we recollect rightly, the gentlemen engaged in it did not speak very encouragingly of its prospects. It seems, that the intention of the "league" being the bold undertaking to make Italy, the seat of the Papal power, itself, missionary, tract, and protestant bible ground, has become known to the "Holy Father," Pope Gregory XVI, and here is his "bull" against it and its designs,—addressed to the Romish clergy all over the world.

"Venerable Brothers, health and greeting Apostolical—Amongst the many attempts which the enemies of Catholicism are daily making in our age, to seduce the truly faithful, and deprive them of the holy instructions of the faith, the efforts of those Bible Societies are conspicuous, which, originally established in England, and propagated throughout the universe, labor every where to disseminate the books of the Holy Scriptures, translated into the vulgar tongue. You are but too well aware, my reverend brethren, to what the efforts of these societies tend. They only care audaciously to stimulate all to a private interpretation of the divine oracles, to inspire contempt for divine traditions, which the Catholic Church preserves upon the authority of the holy fathers—in a word, to cause them to reject even the authority of the Church herself. It is long since pastors found themselves necessitated to turn their attention particularly to the versions current at secret conventicles, and which *heretics* labored at great expense to disseminate.

Hence the warning and decrees of our predecessor Innocent III., of happy memory.—Amongst the sectarians of whom we are speaking, deceived in their hopes and in despair at the immense sums which the publication of their Bibles cost them, without producing any fruit, some have been found, who, giving another direction to their manoeuvres, have betaken themselves to the corruption of minds, not only in Italy, but even in our own capital. A vast number of members of sects in New York, in America, have formed a new association, which will take the name of the Christin League (foederis Christiani,) a league composed of individuals of every nation, and which is to be further increased in numbers by other auxiliary societies, all having the same object, viz: to propagate amongst Italians, and, especially Romans, the principles of Christian liberty, or rather an insane indifference to all religion. This society strains every nerve to introduce corrupt and vulgar Bibles, and to scatter them secretly amongst the faithful; at the same time their intention is to disseminate worse books still, or tracts designed to withdraw from the minds of their readers all respect for the church and the Holy See.

These books and tracts have been composed in Italian, or translated into Italian from other languages; and am

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH... JULY 18, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

General JOSEPH MARKLE,

Of Westmoreland County.

Congress,
CORNELIUS DARRAGH.

Senate,
GEORGE DARSIE.

Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HILANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM MAGILL, of Birmingham.

Auditor,
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.

Canal Commissioner,
SIMEON GUILFORD of Lebanon county.

MASS MEETING!

ATTENTION, TARIFF MEN!!

The friends of CLAY, FRELINGHUYSEN and MARKLE, opposed to any reduction of the American Tariff Act of 1842, are requested to assemble in their respective wards and districts, adjoining the city, on

Saturday Evening Next, July 20th,

At 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of moving in Procession to the Mass Meeting, to be held at

BROADHURST'S, ON PENN STREET,

In the enclosure at the rear of the building.

Tariff Men, turn out!! The Documents will be produced from the pen of J. K. Polk, the Loco Foco Free Trade Candidate for President, which were used by him in 1843, during his canvass for Governor, when Gov. Jones, the Tariff candidate defeated him in Tennessee.

☞ Several distinguished Speakers will be present.

JOSIAH KING,
Pres't of Allegheny County Central Clay Club.
JAS. B. MURRAY, Secretary. July 15.

The Mass Meeting on Saturday Evening.

Great preparations are making by the Clubs in the different Wards of the two cities and vicinity, to have the parade on Saturday evening of the most respectable character. We hope every Antimason and Whig, who can possibly leave their business, will join the procession. The importance of the contest now waging, requires the manifestation of the zeal and patriotism of every friend of the interests of Pennsylvania.

☞ Hon. WALTER FORWARD and others, will address the Mass Meeting at Broadhurst's, on Saturday evening. Let there be a mighty out-pouring of the people, such as shall carry dismay into the ranks of those who oppose the protective system in Allegheny county, by supporting James K. Polk.

Pittsburgh Conference.

We are informed by a gentleman direct from Steubenville, that the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church was expected to adjourn yesterday, and that the Clergymen belonging here may be expected up to-day.

The Locofoco Address.

The Post of yesterday contains an address to the "Democratic voters of Allegheny county." As the Post pretends to be in raptures with this document, and thinks it will accomplish wonders for the Locofoco party, it may be well to give it a passing review.

The address, which is signed by John B. Butler, Wilson M'Candless, Alex. Brackenridge, and others, sets out with a review of the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Polk and Dallas, and approves of all its proceedings. James K. Polk then passes under review, but not a word is said about his Whig *great uncle*!—or his grandfather either! In reviewing his principles, a grave-like silence is maintained in regard to the *tariff*. Did the committee who prepared the address, think the Tariff question was not intimately connected with the Interests of the people of Allegheny county?—or did they know that James K. Polk cannot be defended on this question. Does not the silence of the committee on this important subject loudly proclaim to the people that they consider Mr. Polk's tariff sentiments will not bear investigation.

But there is another subject, of which the address does speak, in connection with Mr. Polk.—It says:

"During all this alarming period when the "whole monied aristocracy of the Union, back-"ed by all the powers of British influence, "were arrayed to break down the invincible "firmness of the hero, and the Statesman, "and establish a new Bank of the United "States, with all its inevitable corruptions and "blasting effects; Mr Polk was distinguished "for the able support he gave to the Pres-"ident, in the destruction of that daring in-"stitution."

What a side-thrust does the address here give Mr. DALLAS, who reported a bill for this *"daring institution,"* supported it in all its stages, voted for it on its final passage, and voted *against* Jackson's veto. Polk is worthy of all Locofoco praise for *opposing* the Bank, and Dallas is fit to be Locofoco Vice-President for supporting it might and main?

The address also exults over the *wonderful* victory gained by Mr. Polk in 1839, over Gov. Cameron, by being elected Governor of Tennessee by 2,500 majority! But the address is entirely silent as to the fact, that the people of Tennessee having tried Mr. Polk *one* term, *rejected* him at the *two* subsequent elections; and no longer ago than last summer. Did the committee forget this?

The Committee, however, did not forget that Cincinnatus followed his plough in the days of Roman virtue, and are very particular to show their erudition, by stating that it was "in the 392d year of the Roman Republic." What a pity they did not tell us on what day of the week it took place. It would have been very interesting. Having made out James K. Polk a *young* Cincinnatus, and a *young* Jefferson, as well as a *young* Hickory, the address takes up the character and services of Geo. M. Dallas.

On this subject the address does not spend much time. It says Mr. Dallas' "past services in the cause of Democracy are too well known to require enumeration." His services in procuring the passage of the Bank Bill for instance.

The address then quotes the opinions of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren and Gov. Cass in favor of the nominations of Polk and Dallas. The committee judged rightly that their candidates needed a recommendation from more able and noted men!

The address then proceeds to notice the claims of Ex-Parson Muhlenberg to the Governor's chair and among other things, speaks of his *tariff* sentiments. The *tariff* sentiments of Mr. Polk, who, if elected, would exert a vast influence over the matter, were not deemed by the Committee worthy of notice; but the tariff sentiments of Mr. Muhlenberg, who, if elected, would have no control whatever, on the subject, are considered by the committee worthy of due consideration, and they make it the occasion of a gross slander upon Mr. Clay. They state that Mr. Muhlenberg was a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, in 1833, "where he defended the tariff," and then remark:

"While Henry Clay, that prince of political hy-"pocrites, in the other House was surrendering "protection by passing the Compromise Bill."

What an exhibition is here made of political honesty! The committee who sign this address knew that Mr. Clay only supported the Compromise Bill to save protection from destruction—a destruction prepared for it by a Committee, of which Mr Polk was the tail. The gentlemen of the Committee knew that the Compromise Bill was connected with another (the Distribution Bill,) which alone secured to it Mr. Clay's vote, and which Gen. Jackson fraudulently put into his pocket. The Committee furthermore knew that revenue under the Compromise Law, was to be collected under the "Home Valuation" which it was supposed would render it sufficiently protective in its character. And the Committee also knew that when the home valuation principle was considered impracticable, the present tariff law was passed by a Whig Congress, affording just and reasonable protection, and that Mr. Clay approves of this law, and considers it only carrying out the principles of the Compromise Act, with the home valuation attached.

The Committee also know that James K. Polk is now opposed to the present tariff law, and in favor of the very Compromise Bill which they say 'surrenders protection," and which they so vehemently condemn. They know that Mr. Polk is opposed to any tariff that would protect Pennsylvania interests, and they cunningly avoid the mention of the subject when speaking of his merits; and yet this Committee of Pittsburgh citizens tell the people of Allegheny county to vote for Mr. Polk as one worthy of their suffrages, and they denounce Mr. Clay as a 'political hypocrite," and an enemy to protection!

The address denounces Mr. Clay as the "prince of political hypocrites." Can the gentlemen who signed the address point to any act of Mr. Clay's life which at all approaches the political hypocrisy exhibited in this document. Did Mr. Clay ever unfairly attempt to deceive the people by supporting a man on false pretences? Did he ever descend to the most ineffable meanness of denouncing a man, a candidate for a high office, for an act of which he is not guilty, and of supporting another man for the same office who was guilty of the very act condemned?

Mr. Clay has always had the credit, most richly deserved, of straight-forward, manly, political honesty. It has remained for a Locofoco address in Allegheny county to charge him with political dishonesty, while the same address bears on its face the most gross attempt at political deception, and exhibits the sheerest piece of political hypocrisy we have ever seen.

The remainder of the address is of a piece with the above noticed parts. Our readers hardly wish to hear more. Our surprise is, that any respectable men could have permitted their names to be used to recommend such a shallow piece of political trickery.

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

From the Philadelphia Sun.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Feeling called upon by a sense of duty to our fellow citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, we, the undersigned, would beg leave to make a statement of a few simple and unvarnished facts, calculated to throw light upon the recent breach of the peace in the neighborhood of Second and Queen streets, Southwark.

It is well known, that on the 5th day of July, a furniture car conveyed to St. Philip de Neri Church, in Queen street, Southwark, a number of muskets, which were carried into the church in the presence of the residents of the neighborhood. The report of this matter having flown in every direction, the street was soon crowded by citizens, in anticipation of an outbreak. The Sheriff was sent for, and soon appeared upon the ground; a request was made upon him that the arms should be taken from the church; he entered the building with two of the aldermen of the district, and soon returned, stating that there were twelve muskets in the church, which would be placed in the hands of the citizens who should be chosen for that purpose, and taken to the watch-house. This was accordingly done.

One of the members of this committee was among those who had charge of these arms; he asked the Sheriff if there was any more arms, or men, in the church. The Sheriff said there was no more arms, and only priest Dunn and the sexton in the church, when the guns had been brought from the building. The people still seemed not to be satisfied, and called for more arms, when it was suggested that a committee of citizens should be appointed, whose duty it should be to make a thorough search of the place, and to prevent any more arms coming in, or going out. To this the Sheriff agreed, and deputized one of the citizens who is a member of this committee, to choose the men. The subscribers were chosen, and headed by the Sheriff, who requested Alderman M'Kinley to accompany the committee, we entered the house—We had hardly arrived within the walls, when the Sheriff enrolled us as his posse, and informed us that we should have to remain on duty all night and protect the church. We objected to this view of the case, and stated the object for which it was understood we had been appointed; he then demurred, and stated that it was illegal for us to search the premises—that there was danger in it, but if it were deferred until morning, he would make the search with us. This would not be listened to by the committee, as it would leave us at the mercy of persons who might be in the church, we all being unarmed; the priest told us to have confidence in the Sheriff, and in him, and he would assure us there was no danger in waiting until morning.

The Committee concluded to parley no longer, and started upon the search. The first door we opened, revealed to us two able bodied Irishmen, with fixed bayonets and loaded muskets. These men were disarmed, and on opening the door at which they stood sentry, we saw twenty-seven muskets stacked along the room Placing out of our own number a guard over these men and muskets, we proceeded on the search, and in our way found eight other men armed as above. Arriving in the room in which the religious services were held, one of the Committee brought the priest in front of the altar, and thus addressed him: I ask you upon your sacred word as a man and Christian, have you any more men here? Have you any more arms? Have you any ammunition? To each of these questions he answered positively, no—finding nothing new in our progress, we again proceeded to the room or vestibule from whence we first started. In this room were several closets, and some of them were in a case or counter, which stood along the wall We asked the priest to open it He said it contained nothing but a few lemons and articles for making something to drink. We asked him again to open it, when we discovered a keg of powder some percussion caps and buck shot; and on account of this quibbling of the priest, we were anxious to open a closet which was under the stairs, leading from the vestibule to the room behind the altar.

The priest here said that the closet contained private property belonging to his brother, W. H. Dunn, and some few small articles belonging to himself, and objected to open it, stating that the key of that place had never been in the hands of any other person but himself and brother. No denial would be listened to, and accordingly the closet was opened; in it was found seven single and two double barrel guns and several pistols; and several hundred cartridges, some of which had eight, ten, or more slugs and buckshot in them, and upon examination of some of the bowling pieces, they had seven, eight, and even nine finger loads in them Upon this the gentleman who spoke to the Priest at the altar mentioned the conversation to Mr. Wm. H. Dunn, who denied that his brother had said any such thing; he brought his brother to the Priest to confront the gentleman, and he also denied with regard to the arms and ammunition, and said that he had misunderstood the questions, or had been misunderstood himself. We had been in every part of the house, and now our search was ended. We found 39 muskets, including those stacked in the room and those in the hands of the men, nine pistols, two swords, seven single barrel and two double barrel guns, three pikes or bayonets fixed on pieces of wood, similar to brush handles. These were all taken by the police to the Commissioner's Hall, together with the keg of gunpowder and cartridges, and ball and buck shot.

At about two o'clock on Saturday morning, the City Guards being then in the church under the command of Capt Hill, having just arrived. After having finished the search Wm. H. Dunn made an address to such of the committee as were present, in which he stated that for fear any wrong impressions might go abroad against the Sheriff, himself and his brother, he would say that he told the Sheriff the number of men and arms that were in the church, and would say further, that they had been on the premises since the eighth or tenth of June, having been obtained by an order from Governor Porter, and that he, William H. Dunn held a commission from General Hubbell, constituting him a Captain of a company of men to defend the church. He also said that in the evening of the Fourth of July he had one hundred and fifty men in the house drilling them. The Sheriff said he knew of the arms being in the church, having been told by the Priest and Mr. Wm. H Dunn, and subsequently the Priest said that had received on the Fourth of July, a letter stating that the church would be fired on the 4th, 5th, or 12th of July—hence, the necessity of arming the building.

The names of the persons found in the church with Priest Dunn, have been handed over to the proper authorities These men the Sheriff said should be reached by law, if any law could reach them; they were discharged and are not yet arrested! This we conceive to be a fair statement of the circumstances connected with the church; we believe nothing is knowingly withheld, or too glowingly portrayed; we leave it to our fellow citizens to draw their own conclusions. And though all of us cannot (on account of being separated on duty and stationed at different points,) testify to the same things, yet the statements of each, taken in the aggregate, will fully sustain this report.

Adopted in Committee, July 11th, 1844.

JOHN W. SMITH — WRIGHT ARDIS
J F VANDERSLICE, JOHN FAREIRA
JOHN M DUTTON, F S JOHNSON
D W MOORE — THOS A ROE
JOHN BAXTER — J F M'ELROY
DAVID FORD — F. B LONGMIRE
FRAS. S BREADY, JAMES BOALER
SAMUEL MARTIN — SOL. WALKER
WM. COPELAND — R STEWART.

Having headed this Committe by request of the Sheriff, I subscribe to the foregoing report.

N. MCKINLEY, Alderman.

From the United States Gazette of Monday last.

JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

The examination before Judge Jones, into the history of the late Southwark disturbances was continued during the whole of Saturday.

Much important information was elicited; but as the Court has not removed the injunction against the publication of the testimony, we cannot furnish the evidence to our readers Besides, the main facts have been before reported.

The following are the names of the individuals who testified: Capt George D. Haswell, Lieut. John Matheys, Lemuel Paynter, sr., William H. Everly, Thomas Jamieson, Isaac M Dutton, Samuel Dutton, William D. Kelley, William S Pupham; Oliver Hopkinson, Alexander Henry, Robert Carey, Samuel Hemphill, Benjamin L Berry, Mordecai Cubin, Colonel William Bradford, Morton McMichael Esq

In the course of the examination, two persons were implicated and arrested. One of these, Eaton Harwood, was committed in default of $13,000 bail, to answer the charges of high treason, (in levying war against the commonwealth of Pennsylvania) of murder, (in causing the death of Sergeant Guyer, of Germantown,) and of riot. The prisoner is identified by three witnesses as one of those in charge of the cannon which was brought before St Phillip's on Sunday morning, to enforce the liberation of Mr Naylor, and there on other charges of participation.

The other person arrested is Mr. William F. Springer, of Southwark, who is charged with riot, and obstructing the legal authorities in the performance of their duty. Mr S is represented as having threatened to cause sulphur to be fired among the military, to choke them as they did in France The prisoner offered to produce testimony and refute the charge entirely. He was held in two thousand dollars (his own recognizance) to appear on Saturday next fo, a further hearing

The examination will be continued this morning

In the United States Court, at New Orleans, Judge McCaleb, on the 5th instant, sentenced the persons found guilty of altering and forging United States Treasury notes They were the bundle stolen from the Custom House in that city. The sentences were as follows:

John M Breedlove, ten years hard labor in the Penitentiary at Baton Rouge.

Marshall C. Holliday, ten years imprisonment at hard labor in the same place, and a fine of $25,000. The fine was imposed, because it was evident that Holliday had a large amount of funds stolen from the Government invested and deposited.

James B Watson, ten years imprisonment and hard labor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH HUGHEY, late of Lower St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, have been this day granted to the undersigned Executors of the last will and testament of said Joseph Hughey, decd. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same to them without delay. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

JOSEPH P. MCKNIGHT, Baldwin township,
EPHRAIM HUGHEY, L. St. Clair "
WILLIAM HUGHEY, "
ju 18—w6t* Executors.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, held at Pittsburgh on the 10th day of July, 1844, will be exposed to public sale on the first Monday, the fifth day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, the following described real estate, the property of ANDREW P. COON, late of Allegheny city, deceased, to wit:

All that certain piece of ground in Allegheny city, being lots Nos. 54 and 55 in George Ledlie's plan of a subdivision of out lots Nos. 174 and 175 in the Reserve tract, said two lots bounded and described as follows, to wit—Beginning on the northwardly side of Carroll street, at the corner of lot No. 53, thence extending in front on Carroll street eastwardly 40 feet, and in depth northwardly preserving the same width parallel with Beaver street 100 feet to Jefferson street, excepting and reserving to George Ledlie, his heirs and assigns, the right to direct the water course running through said lots, being the said lots conveyed to said descendant by deed recorded in vol. 65 page 279, and on which is erected a brick dwelling-house. To be sold clear of all incumbrances, excepting a mortgage for the balance of the purchase money, for $500, payable as follows, viz:—$250 the 15th day of June, 1847, and the remaining $250 the 15th June, 1852, interest payable annually; interest paid till 15th June last. One-third the purchase money to be paid in hand; one-third at 9 months, and the remaining one-third at 18 months, with interest, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

At the instance of T. Mellon, Esq. Attorney for David R. Coon, Administrator; and by order of Court.

ju 16—w3tT THOS FARLEY, Clerk.

Greenville Furnace for Sale or Rent.

THE undersigned would invite the attention of Ironmasters to the above property, situated in Preston county, Va., to which is attached some 3000 acres of land, abounding with abundant supplies of ore and timber. Convenient railroads for the transportation of ore to, and metal *from* the furnace, and a great variety of patterns and flasks and other usual appendages to such establishments, it is believed, render the said estate desirable to those who wish to engage in the business—in short, the above furnace ranks among the *very best* in this region, both for the quantity and quality of its productions. We offer to sell or lease the said estate on the most favorable terms. Address either of us at Brandonville or Kingwood, Preston county, Va. H. HAGANS,
E. M. HAGANS.
ju 9—w3m* "

LAND FOR SALE.

85 OR 90 acres of land, in Pine township, two miles from Bakerstown, and thirteen or fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, about 35 acres of which are cleared—There is a Mill Seat and abundance of Stone Coal on the premises.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain the necessary information by calling on the subscriber on the premises. JOHN DUNCAN.
ju5-w3t*

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

FROM the numerous inquiries that are daily made as to an European Agent, and at the request of many respectable parties, the subscriber is induced to offer himself as a regular European Agent, in all its various branches. Having visited Europe last fall partly for the purpose of making necessary arrangements, he is now prepared to Remit or Collect monies, secure Passages to and from Europe, (singly or in families,) and attend to all the different claims of parties to Estates, Pensions and otherwise, with a thorough examination of all Records of Wills, Chancery and other suits.

Importers orders punctually attended to.

The subscriber will leave Pittsburgh on the 7th of the coming October, on his first regular trip.

JOSHUA ROBINSON,
Office St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Exchange.

REFERS TO

Rev. Z. H. Coston, Rev J. L. Read, Meth'd st Book Concern, 4th st. Alexander Hay, Esq., Mayor, Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., Jas. Dunlop, Esq., Moses Hampton, Esq., Thomas Hamilton, Esq., John W. Downing, Benj. Bullock. Pittsburgh.
Arthur Hurst Gold street, Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh 20,—d&w3m. New York.

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR JULY, 1844.

JOSIAH KING ···· J. CAROTHERS ···· W. J. HOWARD.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

Pittsburgh Wholesale Cash Price Current.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED BY LATEST TRANSACTIONS EVERY THURSDAY.

ASHES—℔ lb.		FISH—℔ bbl.	
Pots	3¼@ 3½	Mackerel,—	
Pearls	4¾@ 4¾	No. 1	—@ —
ALE—℔ bbl.		" 1 hlf bls	—@ 7,50
XX Ale	— @7,00	" 2	11,00@1 ,25
Common do.	— @6,00	" 2 hlf bls	—@ —
AXE—℔ dozen.		" 3	—@ 8,00
Holmes'	—@12,00	" 1 kitts.	—@ —
Mann's	13,00@14,00	Herring, No 1	5.25@ 5.38
ANCHORS—℔ lb.		" 2	4,75@ 5,00
Juniata	7 @ 8	Salmon, No 1	—@ —
AXLES—℔ lb.		" 2	—@ —
Axles	8 @ 9	Cod, ℔ lb	—@—
BAITING—℔ lb.		Shad	—@ 8,50
Superior	—@13	FRUIT.	
Common	—@ 9	Almonds,	
BUCKETS—machine, by the dozen.		shelled	—a—
Large size	2,60 @2,62½	" so't	20 a22
Small	— @ —	" hard	—a1
BEESWAX—℔ lb.		Currants, Zante	—a1
Yellow	—@ 26	Filberts	8 a 9
BLOOMS—℔ ton.		Figs, Turkey	16 a18
Blooms	50,00 @55,00	" Malaga	—a12
CANDLES—℔ lb.		Raisins, Muscat.	—a—
City dipped	— @ 8	" Bunch.	2,15 a2,50
Star	—@24	" Bloom.	— a —
Sperm b'st br's	—@33	Cranberries, bush.	—a —
" inferior	—@33	Lemons, Sicily, box	3,75 a4.00
CASTINGS, Foundry, ℔ lb, net.		Oranges do.	4,25 a4,50
Mill work & machinery generally made to order	—a 3	Dried Peaches, bushel	1,00 a1.12½
Bevel'd gear'g do.	—a 3½	do Apples	65 a 70
Light m'chin'ydo.	—a 4	Green " bbl.	— a —
Heavy Rolling mill castings do.	—a 3	GLASS.	
Cranks & gudgeons under 10 in.	—a 3	Black Bottles.	
over 10 in.	—a 3	Quart, ℔ gross	—@9,00
[10 ℔ ct. off the following articles for cash.]		Pint	—@7,00
Grate Bars	—a 3	Maderia wine, 5 & 6 to gall	—@9,00
Hol'w ware as'ted	—a 3½	Claret, ℔ gross	—@9,00
Dog Irons	—a 3½	Window Glass—℔ box—City brands.	
Sad "	—a 6	8 by 10	2 50,@2,75
Tailors & Hatters' Irons	—a 6	10 by 12	3,50@ 3,75
Wagon boxes	—a 3½	12 by 18	8,00@ 9,00
Dearborn " ℔ set.	—a6½	Patent do., 10 by 14 to 16 by 2.	12,00@15,00
Counter we'hts "	—a6½	Country brands.	
Tea ket'ls, doz	9,00	8 by 10	1,81@ 2,12
Waffle Irons	a12,00	10 by 12	2,31@ 3,12
Grates, 24 in. plain straight bar	a 2,00	GUNPOWDER—℔ keg.	
24 in. bow fr'nt	a 2,50	FFFG	5.50 a6,00
(add or diminish 12½c. per inch for larger or smaller sizes)		Eagle 6¼ lbs.	— a5,00
COTTON YARNS—Short reel, ℔ lb.		do. dozen 1 lb. canisters.	— a7,00
No. 5 to 10	—@17	FFFG do	— a4 00
" 11 " 13	—a18	Eagle do papers	— a6.00
" 14	—a19	Rock powder	3.50 a4,00
Increasing ½ a1c ℔ lb. to No. 24.		GRAIN—℔ bushel.	
Long reel, ℔ dozen.		Wheat	60 a62½
No. 500	—@ 9	Rye	31 a33
" 600	—@ 8	Oats	22 a23
" 700	—@ 7	Corn	33 a35
" 800, 900, 1000	—@ 6	Barley	—a—
Coverlet Yarn, lb	—a23	GINSENG—℔ lb.	
Carpet Chain	—a20	Ginseng	—a—
Cotton Twine	—a20	HAY—℔ ton, of 2000 lbs.	
Candle wick	—a17	Timothy	— a —
COFFEE—℔ lb.		Clover	— a—
Java, old white	—a12½	Straw, 100 bdls	— a —
St. Domingo	6¼ a 6½	HIDES—℔ lb.	
Laguayra	7¼ a 7¾	Missouri	9 a12
Rio	6¾ a 7⅛	Spanish	15½ a17½
Havana	—a—	do. salted	10 a13
COPPER—℔ lb.		do kips ℔ skin 1,25	a1,62
Braziers'	29 @30	Green	4½ a 5
Sheathing	29 @30	HEMP—℔ lb.	
Bolt	—@35	Kentucky, dew rotted	—a—
Old	16 @18	Missouri do	—@—
CORDAGE BY COIL—℔ lb. [0 ℔ ct. off these prices for cash]		HOPS—℔ lb.	
Manilla	@12½	First sort, '43	9½ a10
Whit. rope	—@12	INDIGO—by Package.	
" tar'd	—@10	Bengal, lb	1.75 a1 87
" com.	—@ 9	Spanish flo't, 1	37 a1,45
Ex. P'g hemp bed cords, doz.	—@2,75	Manilla	1,20 a1,25
Long do	—@2,00	IRON, Juniata, ℔ lb—[The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash 5 ℔ ct. The extremes given comprehend all intermediate sizes and prices.	
Com. do	—@1, 0	FLAT BAR.	
Hemp plough lines	—@ 75	1¼ in. to 1½ by ¼ to 1 in	—a—
40 y'd h'mp'd cords	—@4,00	2¼ to 4½ by ¼ in	—a—
40 y'd manilla bed cords.	—@3 50	⅞ to 2 by ⅜ in	—a—
30 do. do	—@2 63	1 to 1¼ by ¼ to 1-16	—a—
20 " "	—@1,75	All under	—a—
Manilla pl'ugh lines	—@1,00	ROUND & SQUARE IRON.	
DOMESTICS—℔ yd.		1 to 1¼ (from bloom)	—a—
Brown Cottons—		1⅛ to 2¼ (Piled)	—a—
37 Thistle, Nash'a, Appleton, &c.	3 a 3⅜	2⅜ to 3½ "	—a—
37 Laurel and Brunswick	3½a 9	⅝ to 1	—a—
Pittsburgh	— a 8	3-16	—a—
37 Light	— a 9½	HOOP IRON.	
3-4 "	5½a 6	2¼ to 4 in. wide	——
Waltham fine,	—a 9½	2 to 1¼	—a—
33 Bleached	8 a 9	All under	—a—
4-4 do. Long cloths	8 a13	SHEET IRON.	
Tickings—		Nos 22 to 26, wi. ga.	—a—
33 Saco	—a10½	" 16 " 20 "	—a—
Rochester	—a14	" 13 " 17 "	—a—
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c.	13 a19	BOILER IRON.	
Drills—		¼ and 3-16 in	—a—
own Boot and Suffolk	9½ a10	⅜	—a—
Bleached do	10½a11	Nail Rods	—a—
Prints—		Deck & Spike rods	—a—
Common	6 a 9½	Plough Slabs	—a—
Good style Madder colors	8 a14	" wings	—a—
Merrim'ck & Fall River Blue	11 a11¼	Boiler Rivets	—a—
DRUGS—By Package.		LEAD—℔ lb.	
Aloes	15 a 17	Issouri Pig	—a 3½
Alum	4 a 4½	Bar	— a 4
Asafetida	25 a28	LEATHER—℔ lb	
Arrow Root	8 a10	Sole Baltimore	20 a22
Aquafortis	10 a11	" New York	18 a20
Borax, refined	22 a25	" damaged	15 a17
Balsam, Peru	2,00 a2,25	" slaughter	20 a24
" Copaiva	35 a37½	Skirting	33 a35
Brimstone	4½ a 5	Harness, black	20 a23
Camphor, refined	87 @1,12	Bridle, black, ℔ doz. sides	30,00a36,00
Chloride of lime by Cask	3 @ 9	Russet do	36,00a42,00
Cochineal	1,50 a1,52	Upper, finshd	24,00a30,00
Cream Tartar	21 a22	Kips, "	24,00a36,00
Copperas	2 @ 2½	Calf skin, "	15,00a26,00
Glue	12 a15	Lace leather	18,00a —
Galls	20 a25	N. Eng Seating No. 1 ℔ doz	15,00a —
Gum Arabic	31 a37	" 2 "	35,00a —
" Copal	—a50	" 3 "	25,00a —
" Tragacinth	34 a37½	Sheep Skins	2 a 5
" Shellac	15 a18	LUMBER—From Pile.	
" Mastic	1,20 a1,25	Pine, clear, inch, 000 ft	17,00a18,00
Ipecac	75 a87	" com. " "	—a 8,00
Jalop, powd'rd	80 a83	" clear ½ " "	—a25,00
Litharge	5½ a 6½	" com. ½ " "	—a11,00
Liquorice Root	7 a 8	" clear 2 " "	—a51,00
" Ball	19 a22	" com. 2 " "	—a15,00
Lac Dye	23 a23	" flooring clear 1 in do	—a28,00
Magnesia, Carb.	31 a37	" " com.	—a15,00
Manna, Flake	62 a75	Jakdo do	28.00a30,00
Madder, Umbro	22 a25	Pine Shingles ℔ 1,000	—a —
" Com'n	13 a20	Laths sawd, 100	—a1,50
Myrrh, Turkey	20 a60	MALEABLE IRON,—℔ lb.	
Oil, Vitriol	4½a 5	Maleable Iron	— a15
" Castor,	1,00 a1,20	MOLASSES—℔ gallon.	
" Cassia	3,25 a3,75	Sugarhouse, Bost.	— a15
" Cloves	2,75 a3 0	" N. Orleans	— a10
" Lemon	2,25 a3,00	New Orleans	31¼a32
" Peppermint	4,75 a5.00	Country	—a—
Opium, Turk'y	3.50 a4,00	NAVAL STORES.	
Quinine	—a3,50	Rosin ℔ bl	2,50 a2,75
Rhubard, root	68 a75	Pitch "	— a4,00
Sal Ammoniac	20 a25	Tar, Alle'ny	— a—
Saleratus, ref'd	5½ a 6½	" N. Car'na	— a4,00
Sal Soda	3 @ 6	Turpentine, gal	50 a55
Senna	18 @20	Varnish, Copal	1,75a2,00
Tartaric Acid	50 a55	NAILS, BRADS, AND SPIKES. ℔ lb. [The following are from the Card, and are for the usual four months time. Discount for cash, 5 ℔ cent.	
Vitriol, Blue	11 @12	10d, 2d, 16d, & 20d, nail and brads	—a—
DYE WOOD—℔ lb.		8d & 9d do	—a—
Camwood	6½ @ 7	6d & 7d do	—a—
Fustic	2½@ 3	5d nails	—a—
Logwood, chip'd	2½ a 3	4d "	—a—
ELIPTIC SPRINGS—℔ lb.		3d "	—a—
Polished	11 @12	2d "	—a—
FEED—℔ bushel.		3, 3½, 4 & 4½ in. spikes	—a—
Bran	—a—	5 5½ & 6	—a—
Shorts	—a —	3, 3½ & 4 in wrought	—a—
FLOUR—℔ bbl. Sufi'ne		4½ & 5 "	—a—
Monongahela	3,00 a3,06	5½ & 6 "	—a—
Lower Virginia & Ohio	3,00 a3,12	6½, 7 & 8 "	—a—
Wagon	3,00 a3,12	OAKUM—℔ lb.	
Rye	—a2,18	Pittsburgh	@ 8
Buckwheat	—@ —	OILS—℔ gallon.	
do hull'd	—@ —	Linseed	70 a 80
FEATHERS—℔ lb.		Lard, City	50 a 60
Kentucky	28 @30	Olive	a5 50
Ohio & Penn'a	22 @25	Sperm, bleach.	1,10a1,15
Whale	70 a 75	" unbleach'd	1,05a1,00
Tan'rs ℔ bl.	16,00a24,00	" Fall	95@1,00
PAINTS—℔ lb.		German Steel	@10
Prus. Blue	1,00a1,25	English blister	2e @0
Lampblack	6½a 7	American "	@ 5½
Span. Whiting	1¼a 2	Spring	5½ @ 6½
Chrome Green	50 a55	SPIRITS—℔ gallon	
" Yellow No 1	33 a35	Brandy, Bordx	1,50 a2,00
" " No. 2	25 a28	" Rochelle	1,75 @2,00
Bruns'ck Green	15 a20	Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	a1 50
White Lead dry	6½a 7	" N. O	a1,00
" in oil, pure, k'g	1 65a1,75	" N. E. 1st p'f	40 a 50
" " No. 1	1,50a1,50	Gin, Hol'nd	1,40 a1 50
Red Lead	7 a 8	SPELTER—℔ lb.	
Yellow Ochre	2½a 3	Spelter	—@10
Ven. Red	4½a 5	SHOVELS & SPADES ℔ doz. [10 ℔ ct. off these rates for cash—all the shovels & spades are tilt-hammered]	
Verdigris	3½ a33	Devonshire, steel point	a 9,00
PIG METAL—℔ ton.		Canal "	a10 00
Allegheny, very hard	—@—	"	a 7,00 a 8 00
" middling	—@—	Coal no 1 & 2	a10 00
" soft	—@—	Collier "	a 6,00
Hanging Rock, hot blast	—@—	Socket "	a 4,50 a 5 00
" cold "	—@—	Grain "	a10,00
" inferior	—a —	SPADES.	
PLASTER PARIS, ℔ ton.		No. 1 "	a 9 50
Plaster Paris	14,50 a 15,00	" 2 "	a 9,00
PROVISIONS.		" 2 com'n	a 7,00
Bacon Hams	4 a 5½	" 1 steel	a 9,00
" Shoulders	2¾a 3½	" 2 & 3	a10,00
" Sides	4 a 4½	MANURE FORKS.	
Hog round, city cured	4½a 4½	½ prong bright	a10,00
" country cured	3½a 4	3 " "	a 9,00
Lard No. 1, kegs	5 a 5½	½ " black	a 9,00
" " 2, "	—a 5	3 " "	a 8,00
" " 1, bbls	5 a 5½	½ " hay bright	a 6,00
Butter, No. 1, keg	—a 5½	½ " " black	a 5,00
" " 1, roll	7 a 8	Hoes	a 4,00
Cheese, Western Reserve	4 a 5	Clay Picks	a 0 00
" Goshen	a—	Mattocks	a1,00
" Pine Apple	a—	Frows	a 0 00
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ℔ bbl	a3,50	Sprout'g hoes	a 8,00
Do Butter "	a4,25	SUGAR.	
PO

PITTSBURGH—JULY 15, 1844

☞The notice of Mr. Rives' remarks on the Tariff of 1842, from the U. S. Gazette, is worthy of attention. The wisdom of that measure is forcing itself upon the mind of every man unswayed by passion or prejudiced by party-feeling.

☞The honest, straight-forward avowals of the Polk and Muhlenberg organ in Carlisle, on the subject of the Tariff, has astonished some of the simple ones among the Locofocos here, who had been so soft as to look to the Post for the truth; but the leaders better understand the matter. They stand aghast at what they term the foolish honesty of the Carlisle editor, although they know every word he says is true. They expected to have deceived the people of this Tariff district into the support of Polk on false issues. But the honesty of their fellow-laborer is a death-blow to their hopes. James K. Polk must be supported as an opponent of Protection, and of the tariff of 1842, if he is supported at all, and they know it. But they dare not come before the people with the honest truth. We will give them more of their Carlisle brothers plain truth to-morrow.

The Great Mississippi Flood.

The almost unprecedented rise in the Mississippi and its tributaries, this season, has caused an amount of loss and wide-spread devastation painful to contemplate. The destruction on the Kansas and Missouri rivers was not confined to merely sweeping off fences and the destruction of crops, but the towns, villages, farm houses, out-buildings, cattle, hogs and sheep, were mostly destroyed, impoverishing the inhabitants, and leaving them in most instances entirely destitute. Similar to this is the destruction on the American Bottom, opposite St. Louis. This strip of land extends from Alton to Kaskaskia, in the State of Illinois, extending back from the river to the bluffs, in various widths, from 5 to 12 miles. This Bottom comprises about 200,000 acres of the richest land in the world. It was settled at a very early day, many of the inhabitants being of French Canadian extraction. Immense herds of cattle and horses are raised on this bottom, together with all the vegetable productions common on river land. This whole bottom has been overflowed, the crops entirely cut off, and large numbers of cattle and horses destroyed.—Many of the farm houses, and houses in the villages, have been washed away. Kaskaskia has suffered severely, and the town wholly vacated during the flood. Steamboats ran from Kaskaskia to St. Louis along the turnpike! Beside the loss of the whole year's crops, and the surplus productions on hand, together with stock, houses, &c., the land itself will probably be greatly injured, and in some places ruined. The boiling Missouri bears in its turbid bosom immense quantities of sand, which it deposites in its passage to the ocean. From the great length of time the land has been flooded, heavy deposites must have taken place, ruining the land where it is of much depth.

Below the mouth of the Ohio the news of devastation reaches us daily. The river has scarcely reached its greatest height in the Mississippi and Louisiana country, and we may look for more disastrous accounts. The Vicksburgh Whig contains most distressing accounts of the destruction taking place. In fact, that paper says, "*all the western portion of Louisiana* is ruined." The Whig remarks: "In summing up all the accounts we gather from our exchanges and from private sources, we have calculated that the loss of the Cotton crop upon the Mississippi and tributaries cannot be less than *two hundred and twenty five thousand bales*. We presented this estimate to several intelligent planters whom we met on Sunday; and they say we are rather under than over the mark in our estimate. It is impossible to form anything like an accurate estimate of the loss of stock and other property. But we have no doubt that the loss sustained by high water in Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, will amount to at least $12,000,000 while the damage in Missouri and Illinois must be immense."

In the midst of these sad accounts, the inhabitants of this section of the country have great room for thankfulness to the Great Giver of all Good, for general prosperity. Fine weather, pleasant showers, and abundant harvests have blessed the land; while general health and a freedom from any natural calamity, has left no room for complaint.

The Texas Hue and Cry.

Gen. Jackson has again, for the third or fourth time, been brought upon the carpet, to keep up the Texas fever and aid his protege, James K. Polk. His last letter, which we copy below, was published in New Orleans just before the election, and was doubtless intended for the purpose of securing the State to the Locos. The letter was directed to Gen. Plauche, of Louisiana, and appears to have been curtailed before publication. But we give it just as it appears in the Courier, the Locofoco organ:

"Hermitage, June 14, 1844.

"*My Dear General:*—Texas in possession of England, or under her influence, and where would be the safety of our frontier from Indian depradation, and of the South and West from a servile war?—Great Britain would organize an army on the west bank of the Sabine, then declare war, and in six days, with light troops, seize Baton Rouge. Having turned all our fortifications, New Orleans would fall; and having command of the ocean, it would cause a loss to us of fifty thousand lives, and millions of money to regain it.

"Texas is the key to our safety from British influence and British invasion. I say accept her hand while she holds it out to us, and shut the door against all future danger, regardless of consequences.

"No one could regret more than I did, the position in which my friend Mr. Van Buren placed himself, by his letter on the annexation of Texas. Had he come out for immediate annexation, he would have received the unanimous vote of the convention as a candidate for the presidency, and would have been, elected by the south and west by acclamation.—Although I regret losing Mr. V. B. and the cause, yet I rejoice that the convention have made choice of those worthy democrats, Polk and Dallas. They are the strongest and best selection that could have been made; true in all their political principles, open in their opinions; frank and firm in their desires for the immediate annexation of Texas, around whom every democrat, every true American and patriot can and will rally, and none I trust, with more alacrity than the *brave Louisianians*, whose firesides are not safe until Texas is annexed to our union.

"Then let Polk, Dallas, and Texas be the watchwords and countersign—and Clay and his friend Frelinghuysen, the friend also of abolitionism, for which he spurns at Texas, will be overwhelmed by the unanimous voice of the south.

"The resolution for the annexation of Texas received the united votes of the convention, and I have no doubt but that they will receive the united voice of all Louisianians, as their safety and happiness depend upon it.

"The nominations have received a hearty response throughout the Union; I think Polk and Dallas will get 20 States, if not 22, out of the 26. Let Texas be the watchword and victory is certain.

"Your friend sincerely,
ANDREW JACKSON."

Let the opponents of annexation mark well the sentiments expressed in this letter. All the old General says about Texas being necessary to defend New Orleans, is so much gammon, intended for effect in New Orleans. These propositions have been disproved by the most unanswerable arguments. New Orleans and the West can be in no danger from British attacks through Texas while we have the command of the rivers flowing into the Mississippi, with hundreds of steamboats to transport men and arms and provisions. Then, again, there is no necessity of the United States permitting Great Britain to occupy Texas. Taking Texas ourselves and allowing Great Britain to take her, are quite different matters. We will do neither one nor the other.

But the admissions made by Gen. Jackson in this letter are important. He admits that Mr. Van Buren was rejected on account of his opposition to Texas annexation; and he declares that Polk and Dallas "are firm in their desires for the immediate annexation of Texas." The whole North, which was ardently attached to Mr. Van Buren, was compelled to submit to Southern dictation, and relinquish their candidate to the demands of Texas Annexationists.

How differently does the Whig party stand in this respect. Mr. Clay took ground against annexation at about the same time that Mr. Van Buren did, and much more decisive ground, too; but when the Whig Convention met there was not a voice against him from Maine to Louisiana. Does not this show clearly which party is the real liberty party, and which the free-trade and slavery party of the country.

The Mob Spirit in Philadelphia.

The following remarks, from the Philadelphia Gazette, are worthy of attention. The *principle* advocated and acted upon by the Mob of Philadelphia, is identical with that advocated by the Locofoco papers throughout the land, in defending the Dorr Rebellion. We have heard the same principle urged with vehemence by grave and respectable men, in their defence of Dorr, in almost the identical words attributed to the Mob in Philadelphia. The principle is, that whenever a *majority* of the people choose to alter or subvert any existing institution, they have a right to do so, without any respect to the existing forms of law. The same principle was acknowledged in this city by Wm. Wilkins, and in Philadelphia by Geo. M. Dallas, when speaking of the late convention to reform the Constitution. It is a most wicked and dangerous principle. The Gazette says:

The mob principle is deeply imbedded in the minds of a large portion of our population. It is not likely soon to be eradicated. The crowd which resisted the military in Southwark defend their conduct on the ground that the officers did not act wisely, and that therefore the people had a right to take the matter into their own hands. They do not acknowledge themselves to have been *a mob*. They claim that they acted as the sovereign people, and that it was proper for them to set aside the legal authorities, and direct affairs as an unauthorized democracy. We hear these principles openly, and we may say generally advocated in Southwark. They are principles which subvert all good government. They would leave no man secure in the protection which he derives from civil institutions. Adopt the principle that the people have a right at any moment to do as they please, without regard to the established legal methods of conducting affairs, and our governmental organizations are a mockery. And yet this principle was avowed by the Southwark populace, and was acted on, and is yet most loudly and even angrily defended by thousands in our streets. It has received no rebuke in the settlement of affairs at this crisis. It is felt to be triumphant.

If our social organization does not bind *the majority* as well as the minority, (until it is regularly changed,) it is worth nothing. If the majority are to set aside the constituted authorities, whenever they do not happen to relish the proceedings of those authorities, our system cannot be relied on for a day—and the sooner the plain truth is told in respect to it, the better. If the troops which come bravely forward to defend a district, are to be controlled, not by a settled system, and by established arrangements, but by the immediate dictation of the excited crowd, and if they are to be abused for not doing just what the crowd at any moment directs, this condition under which they act should be made no secret. The military can decide whether they are disposed to peril themselves in defence of their neighbors on such humiliating terms.

There are multitudes among us who, if we may judge from their conversation, have not the primary ideas of regular and permanent government. They cannot be reasoned with. They begin and end with the assumption, that when the mass of the people act, there is no wrong, and can be no appeal. Whoever doubts in respect to the prevalence of such sentiments would do well to mingle for a half day with the crowd in Queen street. He may learn where lies the difficulty in giving to our community a well secured peace.

Tolls on the New York and Pennsylvania Canals.

So far as returns have been published from the different works of internal improvement, they exhibit a gratifying increase over last year. This however was measurably expected, inasmuch as trade has improved, and a consequent increase of freight and travel was expected. In many instances the excess of toll receipts has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations. This has been the case particularly on the New York Canals. The Collector at Albany has furnished the following statement:—

Rec'd for toll up to and including 8th inst. 1844	$138,006 24
Do do do do do do 1843	96,276 18
Excess in favor of this year	$41,730 06
Number of clearances issued to up and including same time, 1844	3,965
Up to and for same time, 1843	2,759
Excess in favor of '44	1,206
Increase of tolls received at tide water this season up to 9th July, 1844, over amount received up to same time, in 1843	$52,477 00
Of which amount of increase there was received at Albany	$41,730 00
Received at Troy	10,747 00
	52,477 00

The whole amount of tolls on all the works, up to July 1st, in '43 and '44 are as follows:

1844....$877,879 1843....$612,896 1842....$593,760

This season the canals were opened two weeks earlier than in 1843. The following will show the comparative receipts of tolls on all the works to July 1, and the source from whence the increase accrues:

Tolls received on all the New York State canals, viz To the 1st July, 1844, (being the first 74 days of navigation)	$877,879
To the 14th July, 1843, (being the first 75 days of navigation)	719,570
Increase	$158,309
Of this increase there is, on merchandise on tide water—	
At Albany and West Troy	$52,477
On products from western states, viz:	
At Buffalo and Black Rock	$80,989
At Oswego	25,343
	57,332
	109,809
Leaving as the increase at all other offices, and being on products of this State	$ 48,500

On the Pennsylvania Works from the commencement of the fiscal year, December 1st, for two years past the receipts were

From Dec. 1st, 1843, to 31st May,	1844	$188,704 50
" " "	1843	31,519 01
		$170,286 49

Should a like increase be realized during the year it will be a source of gratification, but so far as the Western Division of the Main line is concerned the prospect is not good.

To the 1st of July in '43 and '44 there was an excess of tonnage in favor of 1843 of 4,304,752 lbs., and of Toll an excess of $1,470 27 in favor of '44, but this was received mainly from the increased travel. There has been a falling off in two leading articles of freight and an increase in two others up to July 6th.

	Flour, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Wool, lbs.	Tobacco, lbs.
1843	90,435	18,418,767	766,295	10,238,097
1844	78,925	17,189,822	1,135,321	10,708,077
Excess	11,510	1,228,964	369,025	430,980

The receipts of tolls from freights are nearly balanced—the excess of tolls this year, as before observed, was received from the increased travel.

From the United States Gazette.

MR. RIVES AND THE TARIFF.

We have lately had the pleasure of reading Mr. Rive's speech in the Senate upon Mr. McDuffie's bill to repeal the present Tariff act, and re-establish the compromise act divested, of its most important provisions, home valuation and *cash duties*; and we acknowledge our selves indebted to Mr. R. for no ordinary pleasure and instruction.

It will be recollected that the Hon. Senator voted against the present act in 1842; but he has had the magnanimity which belongs to a great mind, to admit that the operation of that act upon the country and the treasury had been different from what he had anticipated. He stated that his apprehension at the time that act was passed was, that "from the high rate of some of the duties, its practical effect would be to discourage importations to such a degree as to reduce, instead of augmenting, the revenue

The result, however, he says, "has shown that the experience of Europe cannot be safely relied on as furnishing conclusions applicable to the financial condition and resources of America, the more liberal reward of labor and general prosperity of the industrious classes giving a much greater ability to consume; an increase of duty, even when attended with a corresponding increase of price, seems to have but little effect, comparatively, upon actual consumption here," while in Europe, increase of prices invariably lessons consumption. Mr R states the fact, to show that his anticipations in regard to the effect of the tariff had not been realized—that instead of his revenue from customs falling off, it had increased from 13 to 17 millions in the first year of the operation of the act, and during the present year, according to statements communicated by the Treasury Department, will reach to 20 or 25 millions.

From a statement he had in his possession, it appeared that the revenue from custome, received at the port of New York alone, during the first quarter of the present year, was $5,731,546, exceeding the estimates in the annual Treasury report of the gross receipts from *all* the custom houses in the Union during the first quarter of the year. "So signal and decisive," he adds, "have been the actual results thus far of the operation of the act of 1842 upon the commerce and revenue of the country, contrasted with the apparently well founded conclusions derived from the experience of other countries, under the influence of which my vote was recorded."

Mr. Rives continues: "while such has been the operation of the act of 1842 upon the revenue and foreign commerce of the nation, its effects upon other connected interests have been alike propitious and remarkable. The credit of the government, the entire prostration of which, before the passage of the law, had been a source of deep humiliation to every American citizen, has suddenly sprung up, as if touched by the wand of the enchanter, and is again the object of universal confidence at home and abroad. Private and individual credit have risen with it; and the slumbering spirit of American enterprize has once more waked up, as a giant from his sleep. Amid the general activity and animation in all the pursuits of the national industry, no interest is oppressed by the operation of the law; for the very existence of the controversy, which has been maintained with equal zeal and confidence on both sides, in regard to *prices*, proves that there cannot have been any material change in that respect, one way or the other. If some articles have risen in price, others have fallen; and in the general result, the interests of the great body of consumers remain unaffected."

From the United States Gazette of Thursday.

THE RIOTS.

State of Affairs.—Every thing remained in a perfect state of tranquility yesterday. In the District of Southwark every evidence of riot had disappeared, and so certain were the authorities that peace was restored, that the custody of the Church of St Philip de Neri was given up yesterday afternoon, to the custody of the Pastor and the congregation, it being deemed unnecessary to retain the citizen force in or about it for a longer period of time.

It was confidently stated yesterday that the organization of the rioters had been broken up by themselves: and that the cannon in their possession have been returned to the place from whence they were brought.

Troops still continue to arrive, and the force is now very imposing.

A part of the Girard Bank has been made ready for an Hospital, and a Surgeon General and Staff has been appointed.

Major Ringgold's troop of Flying Artillery, it is said, has been ordered to take up their Quarters at the navy yard in this city, for the next three months. They muster four hundred men, and twenty-nine pieces of cannon.—They are both in discipline and appearance, regarded as the flower of the United States army.

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

The beginning of this move is made. Gen Hamilton, in Russel Co., Ga., at a public meeting called for this purpose, has proposed a convention of the people of the slave holding States to be held at Richmond, Va. To protect Slavery is the aim of it, though one of the resolutions passed declares it to be, "to prevent the catastrophe of a dissolution of the Union."

The resolve of the ultra Southerners, is, Dissolution or Texas, an extension of Slavery, or a Southern Slaveholding Republic. Go on, gentlemen. The Locos of the free States will bear much; they hurra for the party now, they cry out Polk and Democracy still, but you may push them to a point beyond which they will not go. They are not blind, they are not deaf; they may see and hear aright; and, if they do, we think they will teach you a lesson worth remembering. They have not lost all their spirit.—*Cin. Gaz.*

THE CORN WORM—Caution to Farmers.—There is at this time a worm attacking the corn plant that bids fair to do great injury to future crops. These worms can now be easily destroyed and their propagation prevented. They can be easily found; the stalks and leaves will appear somewhat withered; on examination several holes will be observed in the sides of the stalk near the ground, mostly through the lower leaf sheath. All such should be immediately taken up and burned, that the destruction of the whole of the worms may be certainly accomplished.

If allowed to remain, each pair of worms will leave a progeny of several hundred for next year's crop and then it may be too late to prevent the evil. It is the "spindle worm," of Massachusetts, belongs to the family of Lepidosstea, and is called by Harris, in his most excellent work on the "insects injurious to vegitation," Gostyna Lœe, or corn Gostyna.—I shall, as soon, as possible, publish a more extended notice of this destructive insect; but in the meantime hope this will be sufficient to put our farmers on their guard, and to induce them to search their corn fields while the evil is within the reach of an easy remedy

GIDEON B. SMITH.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Philadelphia, July 11; 4, P. M.

I have nothing to communicate respecting the disturbance in Southwark, different from that contained in the papers of this morning. In the district all is quiet and the Church about which the disturbance commed has been given up to the charge of the Church directors.

Throughout the city and districts there is still to be seen on every corner, collections of persons that are earnestly discussing the subject of the riots, and among them some that heretofore stood fair before the community, taking decided ground in favor of the disturbers and against the military.

A large number of most respectable citizens met last evening, and appointed a committee to prepare an address to the Governor, which address was reported to an adjourned meeting held this morning. At the meeting this morning the address was adopted, and a committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him, that a large number of the citizens wished to present him personally, an address touching the present crisis, and his own course in reference to it. The Governor having signified to the Committee his willingness to meet his fellow citizens in a body, and appointing Independence Hall the place of meeting—thither the Citizens repaired in a body. The address,—a very able document, was read to the Governor by Thomas I. Wharton, Esq. The address had a very large number of signatures. After the reading was completed, and the cheering had subsided the Governor made a very happy, reply, which was received by the meeting with three rounds of applause.

The Governor spoke in the most decided terms, and pledged himself, so far as he was possessed of the power, that the laws should be maintained.

Several arrests have been made this morning, among others Mr. Levin, of the Sun, S. R. Kramer, of the Native American, and John G. Watmough, of the Custom House. They have been held to bail under very heavy securities.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, July 12.

An Attempt to Destroy Columbia Bridge.

A startling development was made yesterday by Gov. Porter. While in Independence Hall, he exhibited a sort of small "infernal machine," consisting of a slow match and some combustible materials, which had been found by some of the officers, on the Columbia Rail Road Bridge. It had been placed in a manner to set fire to the bridge, when ignited, and to allow the incendiary to be some distance off, before the conflagration could take place. The object, it is believed, was to burn the bridge, and so to prevent the country troops from reaching the city. The most vigilant efforts should be made, to detect and bring to justice the author of this atrocity.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

The New Orleans Tropic (Whig) of July 4, has the following summary of election intelligence as far as then received:

THE ELECTIONS

Our returns are very incomplete, as yet, from the country parishes, but what we have look exceedingly well.

In the Parish of St. Bernard, Garic, Whig, is elected to the Legislature, and Legendre, Whig, is also elected to the Convention.

In Jefferson, Bannon G. Thibodaux, our candidate for Congress, has a small majority. Mr. Lazier, our candidate for the Legislature is elected, as is Mr. Conrad for the Convention. Mr. Sauve, our candidate for the Senate, and Mr. Ogden, our candidate for the Convention, are in all probability elected by small majorities.

In St. James we have elected both of our candidates to the Legislature and the Convention, and obtained a decided majority for Mr. Thibodaux for Congress.

In St. John the Baptiste, our candidates for Legislature and Convention are elected, and a majority for Thibodaux.

From St. Tammany, our information is of the most cheering character, and there is but little doubt that we have defeated Thomas Green Davidson for the Senate, and elected our candidates for the Legislature and the Convention.

From all the information in our possession, we are certain that Thibodaux is elected to Congress by a majority of from five hundred to one thousand votes!! This, as our readers aware, is a gain of one member of Congress.

By the time our next paper goes to press, we shall have pretty full returns from a large portion of the State, including the Fourth district, where Judge Bordelon is confidently believed to be elected by a large majority.

We bid our friends abroad, be of good cheer!—Louisiana is true to the good cause and its ablest champion Harry of the West! She has not bowed down to the Texas treason, and will not do so.

☞From St. Louis we have papers to July 6. All was quiet at Warsaw and Nauvoo at last accounts.—The flame is not quenched, however, and will work again before long. The Mississippi is falling but slowly. The Republican of the 6th says:—

The Mississippi, opposite here, up to six o'clock last evening continued to recede, though very slowly, having fallen only two and a half inches since seven o'clock in the morning. It has fallen from the highest water-mark, five and a half feet, but is still from twelve to twenty inches deep on the floors of all the stores on Front st. above Pine street.

Late from Mexico.

Death of Santmanta, and total failure of his Expedition.—Dates from Vera Cruz to the 20th ult., and from the city of Mexico to the 16th ult. have been received at New Orleans. The rash and daring General Santmanta, who left New Orleans a short time since with a band of men to revolutionize Tobasco, met with a melancholy end.

It seems that the brig which bore Santmanat being briskly pursued by the brig of war Santa Anna was thrown upon the coast of Tobasco, between the bar of Christopee and the principal bar. Santmanat, accompanied by his small troop of 75 or 80 men, betook themselves to the mountain, whence they proceeded to Tamuite, on the Sabine. They were met on the route by a detachment of troops commanded by Gen. Castro, and defeated with the loss of a number of men. Several of the survivors were captured, and, among the rest, Santmanat himself.

He was shot at Jalapa, near Tobasco, on the 18th ult. after receiving the consolations of religion. Gen. Santmanat was a son-in-law of Bernard Marigny, Esq. member elect to the Convention to revise the Constitution of Louisiana, and has a wife and family residing in New Orleans. One account states that fourteen of the prisoners were executed at the same time with Santmanat, and several others were in expectation of death.

The Mexican papers state that Santa Anna has sent orders to Gen. Woll to publish a decree at once to the effect that the armistice with Texas is at an end, and that hostilities are to be immediately commenced with vigor.

Report has it that Santa Anna has ordered Gen. Woll to advance on Texas. He had called upon Congress to furnish him with 30,000 men and $4,000,000, where with to recommence the war against Texas.

General Reyes has been appointed Minister of War and Marine in place of Tornel, and Gen. Gomez de la Cortini first officer of the war bureau. Gen. Valentine Canalizo has been chosen commander of the army destined to operate against Texas. The new Minister of War has ordered the militia into immediate and active service, and it would seem that Santa Anna is determined to make a strong attempt to re-subjugate Texas.

The news of the rejection of the Annexation Treaty had not reached Mexico.

The U. S. frigate Potomac arrived at Vera Cruz on the 17th ult. The Vandalia, Vincennes, Somers and steamer Union were momentarily expected.

Mr. Clay on Protection.

We do not suppose any honest man wishes farther evidence that Mr. Clay is warmly the champion of sustaining the present Tariff, while Mr. Polk is its deadly enemy. The evidence is abundant and indisputable. Nevertheless, we make room for one more proof, being a recent letter from Mr. Clay to a manufacturer of Lamps at Camden, N. J., who had addressed him:

Ashland, May 21, 1844.

Dear Sir—I have duly received your favor of the 9th inst. The lamp of your construction, to which it refers, with its accompaniments, had been received by my family, in good order, prior to my return home from Washington. I accept with pleasure and gratitude these testimonial of the respect and esteem which you kindly entertain for me. The lamp being made of two great mineral staples of Pennsylvania, possesses, on that account, a higher value in my estimation of it. It combines in an eminent degree, beauty and utility. I request you to accept my thanks for it; and Mrs. Clay desires to offer her's also for the article intended for her more especial use.

I am very glad to learn that you have prospered in your business, and I think you do no more than justice to the policy of encouraging our native industry, when you ascribe your success in part to that policy. I congratulate you upon the favor with which it is now generally viewed throughout all parts of the country. *The Tariff of 1842, in its practical operation, has demonstrated its beneficial effects so clearly*, that even its opponents have been compelled to admit them or been reduced to silence.

Wishing you cordially, health and prosperity, I am your friend, and obedient servant,
John Leadbetter, Jr. Esq H. CLAY.

Power to Live or Die.—The most singular instance of the power of the will over the functions of the body, and, taken altogether, perhaps the most remarkable case on record, being supported by the testimony of unquestionable authority, is related by Dr. Cheyne, in his "English Malady." It is the case of the Hon. Col. Townsend, who for many years, had suffered from an organic disease of the kidneys, by which he was greatly emaciated. He was attended by Dr. Baynard, Dr. Cheyne and Mr. Skrine; and these gentlemen were sent for one morning to witness a singular phenomenon. He told them he had for some time observed an *odd sensation*, by which, if he composed himself he could die or expire when he pleased, and by an effort come to life again.

The medical attendants were averse, in his weak state, to witness the experiment; but he insisted upon it, and the following is Dr. Cheyne's account: We all three felt his pulse first; it was distinct though small and thready, and his heart had its usual beating. He composed himself on his back and lay in a still posture some time; while I held his right hand, Dr. Baynard laid his hand on his heart, and Mr. Skrine held a clean looking-glass to his mouth. I found his pulse sink gradually till at last I could not feel any by the most exact touch. Dr. Baynard could not feel the least emotion in his heart nor Mr. Skrine the least soil of breath on the bright mirror which he held to his mouth, then each of us by turns examined his arm, heart and breath, but we could not by the nicest scrutiny discover the least symptom of life in him. We reasoned a long time about this odd appearance as well as we could, and all of us judging it inexplicable and unaccountable, and finding he still continued in that condition, we began to conclude that he had indeed carried the experiment too far, and at least were satisfied he was actually dead, and were just ready to leave him. This continued about half an hour, by 9 o'clock in the morning in autumn.

As we were going away, we observed some motion about the body, and upon examination found his pulse and the motion of the heart gradually returning; he began to breathe gently and speak softly; we were astonished to the last degree at this unexpected change, and after some further conversation with him, and among ourselves, went away fully satisfied as to all the particulars of this fact, but confounded and puzzled, and not able to form any rational scheme that might account for it. He afterwards called for his attorney, added a codicil to his will, settled legacies on his servants, received the sacrament, and calmly and composedly expired about five or six o'clock that evening." His body was examined, and all the viscera, with the exception of the right kidney, which was greatly diseased, were found perfectly healthy and natural. This power of the will to die or live at pleasure is, perhaps, one of the most remarkable phenomena connected with the natural history of the human body. Burton alludes to cases of the same kind, and reports that the celebrated Cardan bragged that he could separate himself from his senses when he pleased. Celsus makes reference to a priest who possed the same extraordinary power.—*Pettigrew on Superstitions connected with Medicine.*

SELLERS'

VERMIFUGE

A DEAD SHOT.—All the Vermifuge manufacturers of the country are challenged to produce stronger testimony than the following:—

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—Dear Sir, One teaspoonful of your Vermifuge was given to a child of Mr. Bradbury, about 20 months old, and the single dose expelled the enormous quantity of 234 worms, in about four hours from the time of taking the dose. BENJ. LYTLE.
Union township, Washington co., Pa.

Carmichaelstown, Green county, Pa.

Mr. R. E. Sellers, Sir:—A daughter of mine being unwell, and having many reasons to believe that she was troubled with worms, I gave her a few doses of your Vermifuge according to the directions, and she passed 60 worms of a large size. I have no hesitation in saying that your Vermifuge is better than any other with which I am acquainted. Yours, &c. JAMES BARNS.

New-Cumberland, Dec. 6, 1843.

Mr. R. E. Sellers, Sir,—This is to certify that I bought of Bonsall and Grafton, one bottle of your Vermifuge and gave it to three of my children from twenty months to five years old, and it took from them sixty to one hundred and fifty worms of the largest size, and gave them immediate relief. I therefore recommend your Vermifuge in preference to all others with which I am acquainted.
LEVI COLVER.

☞Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS.
(Successor to Shinn & Sellers.)
No. 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

And sold also by J. BAKER, Wheeling, Va.; P. HUGUS, Canton, O.; J. W. BARR, Greensburgh, Pa.; C. CAMACK, Wayne; J. & H. DUNCAN, Poland, O.; and J. MITCHELL, Allegheny city, Pa. jy16

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that Letters of Administration with the will annexed, have been granted to me on the estate of WILLIAM ANDERSON, late of Lawrenceville, deceased. All persons having claims or demands against said estate will present the same without delay to me at Lawrenceville, or to T. MELLON, Esq., my Attorney, Pittsburgh. MARGARET ANDERSON,
jy16—w6tT Administratrix

IMPORTANT TO SADDLERS.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have commenced the Saddle Tree making business on Smithfield street, between Fifth street and Virgin alley opposite the Pittsburgh Foundry, where they will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of all kinds of Saddle-Trees, at the lowest price. Purchasers will find it advantageous to give them a call, as their long experience at the business will enable them to do work that cannot be surpassed, at the following prices:

Spanish brass heads	$21 00 ₱ doz
Common Spanish	15 00
Half Spanish	10 50
Side Trees	10 50
Best full backs	9 00
Common do	7 50

NEALONS & DAGUE.

☞All orders directed to them will be attended to with promptness and despatch. jy16-dandw3t*

Cheap New Temperance Documents, &c.

JUST received from the American Temperance Union, New York—A good assortment of their latest publications—amongst which are 3000 Youth's Temperance Advocates for July; 50 Journals do.; about 500 Hymn Books; Annual Reports; Lyrics; Dialogues; Forget Washington Harps; Pic Nic Songs; Trial of King Alcohol; Cold Water Army Exhibitions; Deacon Giles' Distillery; Gold Plated Medals; Temperance Certificates etc. Also—A variety of American Tract Societies Tracts in packages by retail. Also a good supply of School Books, writing and letter paper, patent pens, ink, quills, wafers, sand, etc. for sale low for cash, in any quantity to suit customers. ISAAC HARRIS, Agent and Commission Merchant, No. 9 Fifth street. jy 4-d&w

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The undersigned will sell the farm whereon he now resides, situate on the Allegheny River, ten miles from Pittsburgh, known by the name of Foolville place, containing about 90 Acres, 70 of which are cleared and in a good order; 50 acres of which is River Bottom of the best kind. There is on the farm a good brick house well finished, a good barn, stabling, etc.

There is a good young Orchard of almost every variety of Fruit Trees of the best kind, most of them in a good state of bearing. Comment is unnecessary, as the place will be sold to be examined, and those wishing to purchase will consequently see it.

The place will be sold at a fair price, and an undoubted title made; and if not sold before the first of September it will be rented for such terms as may be agreed on.
jy2—w2mT MATTHEW MAGARY.

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr. Z. W. Remington in this vicinity, he feels warrant d in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in real estate will find at his office plan of the City, City District "Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Pittsburgh," Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and of Lots and Farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh. R. E. McGOWIN,
Office Penn st. a few doors above Hand st., Pittsburgh

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle, Esq, Wilson McCandless, " John Anderson, William Arthurs, R. S. Cassat, P. Mulvany, Jas. S. Craft, Esq, Hon. Harmar Denny, Chas. S. Bradford, Esq O. Metc lf, Esq

NOTICE.

☞Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts, or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of Mr. R. E. McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend.
Z. W. REMINGTON.
March 7, 1844—d&w1y

ON HAND AND FOR SALE

A LARGE assortment of French Burr and Laurel Hill Mill-stones and Bolting-cloths of all numbers at reduced prices. Also, mill gearing of the most improved kinds, and all kinds of mill furnishing made to order at NO. 244 LIBERTY STREET, near the canal. W. W. WALLACE.
april 5—d&w

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!

SIXTEEN Ploughs, various kinds and numbers, on hand and for sale at 25 per cent less than regular prices to close an administrator's account.
W. W. WALLACE,
april 5—d&w No. 244 Liberty street.

NEW CABINET AND CHAIR WAREROOM.

JOSEPH W. LOWRIE,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Wareroom in SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STREETS,

Directly opposite Mr. Samuel Church's warehouse, where he would invite them to call if they want good furniture at a fair price, as he has provided himself with the best of workmen and materials and transacts business upon the principle of "small profits and quick returns." All orders left at the wareroom, either by day or night, will be attended to on the shortest possible notice. may 2—d&w1y

RTHREAD EDGINGS, CHEAP.—A large assortment of Thread Edgings, warranted pure Linen, at 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 cts., fine and good styles, can be found at the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods store of W. R. MURPHY,
jy22 North-East Corner of Fourth and Market sts.

Scotch and American Ginghams

IN great variety of styles, for sale wholesale and retail at low prices, at the cash dry goods house of W. R. MURPHY, late Murphy & Bro.
jy21

AT W. R. MURPHY'S,

North-east corner of Fourth and Market sts.

THERE has lately been received a large assortment of plain and figured blonds and nets, for capes, caps veils, etc. Also nets for card mats and shawls, (some two yards wide) and wide Ashburton and Lisle Laces for trimming do, and will be sold low either by the piece or yard jy24

CITY FARM.

WANTED, a Farm of not less than Two Hundred, nor more than Four Hundred acres, in good order, situated on a road of easy access at all seasons, not more than Five miles from the city, and if containing coal would be preferable.

Persons having lands of this description to dispose of will please make known the same to the subscribers, with a description, location, and terms of the same, on or before the 15th July next.

E. F. PRATT,
I. J. ASHBRIDGE,
Overseers of the Poor, City of Pittsburgh.
j17—d3t&wt15thJy.

SULPH. QUININE—100 ounces Sulph. Quinine, for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
jy21 corner of Sixth and Wood sts.

NEW LEATHER STORE,

No. 101 Wood Street
Four doors above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

RICHARD BARD,

INTENDS keeping constantly on hand, a full assortment of Baltimore and New York Spanish Sole Leather Slaughter do. Philadelphia and other Eastern Calf Skins, Upper Leather, Skirting Harness, Bridle, Seatings, Morocoo, Linings, Bindings, Shoe Findings, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for Cash.

N. B. The highest prices given for Leather in the rough. March 5, 1844—d&wtf.

RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE subscriber will pay the highest price in cash, for any quantity of rags delivered at the corner of Penn and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
may 9—w6m* HENRY McCULLOUGH.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 34 miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at 29 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
may 9 WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the county of Allegheny, Pa.

THE memorial and petition of the subscriber, respectfully sheweth, that he has rented the old established house called the Sewickley Hotel, lately occupied by Benjamin Pyle, now deceased, in Ohio township, on the great road from Pittsburgh to Beaver, and now prays your honorable court to grant him a license.

SAMUEL RICHEY.

We, the undersigned citizens of Ohio township, in said county, certify that the petitioner, Samuel Richie, is of good report for honesty and temperance, and is well provided with house-room, stabling and other conveniences for the lodging and accommodation of travelers and strangers; and further that a public house at that place is necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public.

David Shields,	Isaac M. Cook,
Samuel Neely,	Elias Stack,
John Hay,	William Neely,
Robert Greer,	William Woods,
John H. Backhouse,	B. C. Anderson,
John Way,	James Anderson. jy20-3t*

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

IN the Orphans' Court of said county, No. 36, March Term, 1844

In the matter of the Petition of Samuel Robinson and Harriet Robinson, late Harriet Gray, for partition of the estate of John B. Gray, dec'd

And now to wit, June 22d, A. D. 1844, on motion of A. B. Miller, the Court grant a rule upon Harriet Gray, intermarried with Samuel Robinson, Sarah Gray, intermarried with Abraham Hines, Mary Gray, intermarried with Michael Fry, William Little, guardian of Nelson R. Gray, and Samuel Gray,